

XII. *On Pyralidina from Australia and the South Pacific.* By E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.E.S.

[Read June 1st, 1887.]

As the discovery or recognition of additional species in this group, and of additional synonyms for known species, continues to make progress, I hope from time to time to publish such notes and descriptions as will keep the knowledge of the subject up to date. The present paper is a collection of such notes; but before proceeding to their systematic consideration I desire to call attention to the identification of the species of this group in the paper by Mr. Butler, published in the 'Transactions' of this Society for 1886, pp. 420 *sqq.*, and treating specially on Lepidoptera from these regions. In doing so I hope not to appear discourteous; I am much indebted to Mr. Butler for the courtesy with which he has assisted me to examine the types of these and other species; and it is also only just to point out that his paper was read before mine, published earlier in the same volume, was in print, and he therefore had not the opportunity of correctly identifying some of the Pacific species described therein.

The following are my identifications of the *Pyralidina* described in his paper:—

Aporocosmus bracteatus (described as a Noctuid) is a synonym of *Eurycreon lamprodeta*, Meyr. Mr. Butler himself subsequently made this identification, and was kind enough to call my attention to it.

Microsca plagifera is a variety of *Striglina myrtæa*, Drury (= *fenestrina*, Feld., and *fenestrata*, Gn.), with the spot (which varies very much and is sometimes absent) unusually large.

Pharambara reticulata is a *Siculodes*; it is a good species, but there is already a *Siculodes reticula* of Guénée, and I conceive therefore that the name cannot stand; I propose for it the name of *erypsiria*, by which it is already known in Australian collections.

Graphicopoda hecate is a synonym of *Erebangela melanauges*, Meyr.

Pseudephyra straminea belongs to the *Noctuina*.

Niphadaza bicolor is a synonym of *Compsophila iocosma*, Meyr.

Oligostigma pallida is a synonym of *Paraponyx dicentra*, Meyr.

Rinccera nigrescens is a synonym of *Strepsimela signiferalis*, Wallgr.

Hormatholepis crebina is a good genus and species.

Asopia leonina appears a good species, but I was not able to make a sufficient examination to locate it correctly; it is, of course, not an *Asopia*, as generally understood.

Leucophotis pulchra is a good species, and I think genus.

Endotricha annuligera is a synonym of *Semioceros mesochlora*, Meyr.

Endotricha obscura is a synonym (♀) of *Endotricha æthopa*, Meyr.

Rhimphalea aruone is a synonym of *Rhimphalea lindalis*, Walk. (= *seceletalis*, Ld.).

Pterygisus ochreipennis is a species of *Euryereon*, vid. infr.

Gonocausta asuridia is a *Siculodes*; a good species.

Margaronia limbata appears to be a good species of *Margarodes*.

Botys horatius is a synonym of *Pleoneetusa parallela*, Meyr.

Botys argyrogastr is a synonym of *Dracænura pelochra*, Meyr.

Emprepes insignis is a synonym of *Deuterarcha xanthomela*, Meyr.

Scopula auritincta is a *Conogethes*; a good species.

Nymphula sordida is a synonym of *Tritæa ustalis*, Walk. (= *turbidulis*, Walk., and *affinitalis*, Ld.).

Salebria squamicornis is a synonym of *Epicrocis eucometis*, Meyr.; a pale specimen.

Mella arenosa is apparently a good species, but in the absence of the male the genus must be considered doubtful.

Ancrastia nitens is a synonym of *Heosphora psamathe*, Meyr.

Diptychophora inornata belongs to the *Noctuina*.

The following notes are arranged in systematic sequence :—

EPIPASCHIADÆ.

From a consideration of increased material, I now conclude that several of the genera in this family established by myself and others on neural characters are not tenable; the characters employed, *viz.*, the anastomosing of veins 7 and 8 of the hind wings, and stalking of veins 4 and 5, though valuable in other families, are here found to differ not only in closely allied species, but also sometimes in individuals of the same species. I propose, therefore, to sink *Cucozelia*, Grote, as synonymous with *Stericta*, Ld.; and to include *Cutamola*, Meyr., and *Astrapometis*, Meyr., as well as the American *Deuterollyta*, Ld., and *Mochlocera*, Grote, under the head of *Epipaschia*, Clem. As thus defined, *Stericta* will differ from *Epipaschia* essentially only by the penicillate maxillary palpi of the male. *Titanoceros* should have the maxillary palpi absent; but I have only seen the one specimen. The classification of the Australian species will then be as follows:—*Titanoceros cataxantha*, Meyr.: *Epipaschia saburalis*, Walk., *E. classota*, Meyr., *E. capuopis*, Meyr., *E. funerea*, Walk.; *Stericta demotis*, Meyr., *S. toruotis*, Meyr., *S. habitalis*, Gn., *S. thyridalis*, Walk., *S. recurralis*, Walk., *S. cholica*, Meyr., *S. costigeralis*, Walk., *S. xanthomelalis*, Walk., *S. pyrastis*, Meyr.

EPIPASCHIA, Clem.

Epipaschia saburalis, Walk.

Also from Albany, West Australia; in December.

Epipaschia funerea, Walk.

Also from Glen Innes (3500 ft.), New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Perth, West Australia; in November and December.

STERICTA, Ld.

Stericta (?) *demotis*, n. s.

♀, 21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous, mixed with whitish-ochreous and dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous.

annulated with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, irrorated with dark grey. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish-ochreous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; veins 4 and 5 from a point; fuscous, irrorated with blackish-fuscous, sometimes mixed with whitish-ochreous towards margins; a small blackish-fuscous spot on costa near base, edged laterally with pale; lines cloudy, blackish-fuscous; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, obscurely edged with pale anteriorly, almost straight; second from before two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, posteriorly obscurely edged with whitish-ochreous, upper two-thirds strongly but unevenly curved outwards; a small blackish discal spot between these, preceded by some raised ochreous-whitish scales; cilia whitish-ochreous, mixed and obscurely barred with fuscous, with an ill-defined dark fuscous line near base. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 from a point, 8 free; fuscous-grey, paler towards base and grey-whitish towards costa; an indistinct grey discal lunule at one-third; a curved ill-defined grey-whitish line about three-fourths, anteriorly edged with darker grey; a cloudy dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia grey-whitish, with a fuscous-grey line near base.

Geraldton, West Australia; three specimens on flowers after dark, in November. In the case of this and the following species the male is still unknown, and they might therefore possibly be referable to *Epipaschia*; I think this species, however, is almost certainly a true *Stericta*; *S. tornotis* is more doubtful.

Stericta (?) *tornotis*, n. s.

♀, 20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen reddish-fuscous, somewhat mixed with whitish-ochreous; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, annulated with fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, ringed with whitish-ochreous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin oblique, slightly rounded; veins 4 and 5 stalked; reddish-fuscous, thinly irrorated with dark fuscous and a few whitish-ochreous scales; a transverse dark fuscous tuft of scales in disc before one-third; lines cloudy, whitish-ochreous, edged on discal side with dark fuscous; first from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, somewhat curved outwards near costa; second from three-fifths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, middle third abruptly curved outwards; a small discal tuft of dark fuscous scales between these; a whitish irroration towards middle of hind

margin; a strong blackish hind-marginal line, interrupted by whitish dots on veins; cilia fuscous-reddish, sharply barred with blackish-grey. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 stalked, 7 anastomosing strongly with 8; fuscous-grey; cilia grey, with a darker grey line near base.

Helidon, Queensland; one specimen in September.

Stericta habitalis, Gn.

Also from Albany, Geraldton, and Carnarvon, West Australia; in October, November, and April.

Stericta thyridalis, Walk.

Larva 16-legged, cylindrical, posterior extremity tapering; somewhat wrinkled, with a few scattered hairs; greyish-ochreous, slightly pinkish-tinged; spots very small, black; lines blackish-grey, dorsal very fine, subdorsal moderately broad, lateral slender; head blackish-fuscous, suffusedly reticulated with ochreous. Feeds gregariously in tubes of silk and refuse on a shrubby plant (perhaps a *Leucopogon*, but not properly identified) belonging to the *Epacridaceæ*, in September and October.

Also from Albany, West Australia; bred in November and December.

Stericta recurvalis, Walk.

Salma recurvalis, Walk., Cr., 107; *Eracosmia rubiginosa*, ib., Suppl., 609; *Crambus melanospilellus*, ib., Suppl., 1759.

♂ ♀, 28–32 mm. Head and palpi in male wholly blackish-fuscous, in female whitish-ochreous mixed with dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, ciliations in male 2, basal process large, reflexed. Thorax crested posteriorly, whitish-ochreous, in male suffused with blackish-fuscous anteriorly, in female greenish-tinged and mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, irrorated with fuscous. Legs dark fuscous, suffusedly ringed with whitish-ochreous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; veins 4 and 5 approximated at base; whitish-ochreous, in female irregularly mixed with light olive-greenish and fuscous-reddish, and unevenly irrorated with blackish-fuscous, in male more or less wholly suffused with fuscous and irrorated with blackish-fuscous, a space on costa between first and second lines and a small spot on middle of hind margin generally remaining pale; a tuft of raised scales in

disc before one-third; a short thick cloudy blackish streak from costa near base: first line blackish, somewhat irregular, nearly straight, from costa near before middle to middle of inner margin, forming a rather conspicuous spot on costa usually preceded by a pale spot; a blackish discal dot, preceded by some raised scales, towards costa close beyond first line: second line blackish, subdentate, from three-fifths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, forming a small spot on costa, upper two-thirds strongly curved outwards; an interrupted blackish hind-marginal line; cilia grey-whitish, sometimes reddish-tinged, with a grey line near base, and obscurely barred with grey, forming dark grey dots on the line. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 approximated at base, 7 anastomosing shortly with 8; fuscous, becoming grey-whitish near base; a more or less indistinct curved subdentate pale line about three-fourths; hind-marginal line and cilia as in fore wings.

Melbourne, Victoria; Launceston and Hobart, Tasmania; in January; several specimens. I formerly confused females of this with *Balanotis crypsaula*, and from this latter my former description of *recurralis* was drawn; it much resembles *Stericta recurralis*, but the lines are quite differently placed.

Stericta cholica, Meyr.

The female does not differ from the male in marking.

Stericta costigeralis, Walk.

The female is larger than the male, ranging to 29 mm., but not different in marking. Occurs also at Sydney, New South Wales; Fernshaw, Victoria; in October and December.

Stericta xanthomelalis, Walk.

I have not been able to properly examine this species, but it is probably referable here.

Stericta pyrastis, n. s.

♂, 34—35 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous, mixed with whitish and reddish; antennal process short; thorax beneath with two expansible tufts of long hairs from base of anterior legs. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, apex rounded, hind margin

rather obliquely rounded; veins 4 and 5 closely approximated at base; ochreous-brown, irregularly irrorated with blackish; base of costa and inner margin suffused with black; first line dark fuscous, from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, irregular, on lower half suffusedly margined on both sides with whitish; a small round blackish discal spot; costal space between first and second lines irrorated with white; second line blackish, from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, upper half strongly curved outwards, lower acutely dentate, upper third strongly thickened and preceded by a whitish irroration, lower third also thickened; a blackish suffusion towards hind margin beneath apex; cilia brownish, with two darker lines and obscurely barred with blackish. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 from a point; bright orange; a broad blackish-fuscous hind-marginal border; cilia whitish, tinged with reddish-fuscous, with a blackish line.

Newcastle, New South Wales; two specimens (Australian Museum). The condition of the palpi did not permit me to make sure whether this species belongs here or to the preceding genus; but I think here.

PYRALIDIDÆ.

Balanotis, Meyr.

Balanotis carinentalis, Walk.

Also from Townsville and Duaringa, Queensland; Newcastle and Kiama, New South Wales.

Balanotis didymalis, Walk.

The female differs from the male in having the yellow colour of the costa and inner margin of hind wings replaced by white: the specimens described by me are male, and not female, as erroneously stated.

Also from Cape York, Queensland; Newcastle, New South Wales.

Balanotis crypsaula, n. s.

Balanotis recurralis, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1884, 70 (nec. Walk.).

Two species having been confused, as noted above, I propose this name for the one which I originally, but erroneously, described as *recurralis*.

The quotation of Tasmania as a locality is incorrect

(or at least premature), and arose from the confusion of species.

AGLOSSA, *Latr.*

Aglossa pinguinalis, L.

An undoubted female of this species, alleged to have been taken near Melbourne, Victoria (coll. *Lucas*), but I think the locality requires confirmation; if it occurs at all, it will probably be found common: of course an introduced species.

Aglossa cuprealis, Hb.

Also from Newcastle, New South Wales; in December.

ASOPIA, *Tr.*

Asopia ducalis, Walk.

Pyralis ducalis, Walk., Suppl., 1242; *P. regalis*, ib., 1241.

♀, 19 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-yellow; palpi slender, ascending, terminal joint half second. Antennæ purplish, beneath yellowish. Thorax purple, anterior margin ochreous-yellow. Abdomen purple, apex yellowish. Legs ochreous-yellowish (anterior pair broken). Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; veins 8 and 9 out of 7; purple, sprinkled with dark grey; a moderate ochreous-yellow triangular spot on costa about one-fourth, and a second about two-thirds; lines hardly darker than ground colour, very indistinct, proceeding from costal spots, tolerably straight, first to inner margin at one-fourth, second at three-fourths; a narrow ochreous-yellow hind-marginal fascia, indented by ground colour below middle; cilia ochreous-yellow. Hind wings with colour, hind-marginal fascia, and cilia as in fore wings, but hind-marginal fascia more attenuated irregularly towards middle and abruptly dilated near anal angle.

(Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*); two others in British Museum collection. Walker's first name, *regalis*, must of course be dropped, as he overlooked the European *Asopia regalis*, Schiff. Walker quotes this and various other species received from Mr. Diggles as from Swan River (West Australia); this is almost certainly due to some misunderstanding: all of those with which

I am acquainted I have received from Queensland only, and I have no reason to suppose Mr. Diggles ever collected in West Australia. I do not usually notice Walker's localities, but this error seemed worth marking.

Asopia farinalis, L.

Also from Toowoomba (2000 feet), Queensland; Glen Innes (3500 feet), New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Albany and York, West Australia: from October to April, and in June.

Asopia gerontialis, Walk.

Authenticated from Cooktown, Queensland (coll. *Lucas*).

Asopia caustica, Meyr.

Male and female. Ranges to 20 mm.; quite constant in marking; four specimens.

VITESSA, *Moore*.

Vitessa hemiallactis, n. s.

I propose this name for the New Guinea species previously identified by me (from the description) as *V. pyraliata*, Walk., and described in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 213. I have since seen Walker's specimens, and, although very similar to mine, they differ as much as the other species of this genus do from one another. *V. pyraliata* is distinguished from *V. hemiallactis* by having all the white markings very much reduced, and in particular by having the ante-median white band of fore wings replaced by one or two small spots only.

ANEMOSA, *Walk.*

Forehead with a very long horny narrow flattened projection. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ in male moderately bipectinated, becoming filiform and ciliated towards apex. Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, loosely rough-scaled above and beneath, with long expansible hairs above, somewhat attenuated. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Anterior tibiæ thickened with dense hairs beneath. Fore wings with vein 1 furcate towards base, lower fork running perpendicularly to inner

margin, 2 from three-fourths of cell, transverse vein strongly angulated, 6 out of 9 almost at base, 7 and 8 out of 9, 10 approximated to 9 near base, 11 from before middle of cell, very oblique. Hind wings broader than fore wings; veins 4 and 5 almost from a point, 7 out of 6 near origin, connected with 8 at a point.

A singular genus, apparently somewhat allied to *Drymiarcha* and *Oedematophaga*, especially the former.

Anemosa isadalis, Walk.

Anemosa isadalis (*isadasalis*), Walk., 849.

♂, 24—27 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs whitish-ochreous; palpi somewhat mixed with dark fuscous; anterior tibiæ dark fuscous. Abdomen light yellowish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, sometimes faintly reddish-tinged, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales; lines cloudy, fuscous, more or less distinct, becoming blackish on inner margin, first from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, moderately curved; second from two-thirds of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, middle third forming an abrupt rounded projection outwards; a small round silvery-white blackish-margined spot on second line in middle, and sometimes a smaller one above it; cilia whitish-ochreous, terminal half reddish-fuscous. Hind wings pale ochreous-yellowish; apex and hind-marginal edge suffusedly reddish-tinged; cilia pale yellowish.

Newcastle, New South Wales; two specimens (Australian Museum).

OEDEMATOPHAGA, *Meyr.*

Oedematophaga ægalis, Walk.

Also from Melbourne, Victoria; I have seen galls probably belonging to this species in Tasmania.

OENOGENES, *Meyr.*

Oenogenes jugalis, Feld.

Also from Deloraine and Launceston, Tasmania; in December.

ENDOTRICA, Z.

Endotricha heliopa, Meyr.

♀, 24 mm. Lines and discal spot as in male, but colouring entirely grey; basal area slightly purplish-tinged, central area faintly ochreous-tinged; cilia with basal half deep crimson, extreme base greyish-ochreous, terminal half white. Both sexes may be recognised by the partially crimson cilia.

Sale, Victoria (coll. *Lucas*).

Endotricha pyrosalis, Gn.

Also from Duaringa, Queensland; Newcastle, New South Wales; Hobart, Tasmania; Perth and Northampton, West Australia: in November and December. Western specimens are somewhat duller and less yellow than Eastern.

Endotricha compsopa, n. s.

♂ ♀, 12—13 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen reddish-ochreous; palpi mixed with dark fuscous; antennal ciliations of male 3. Legs ochreous-whitish, partly irrorated with dark fuscous. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin rather strongly oblique, slightly rounded; veins 4 and 5 separate; reddish-ochreous, purplish-tinged and irrorated with black, except towards base and costa; first line strong, white, slightly curved outwards, from two-fifths of costa to before middle of inner margin, anterior edge finely margined with black, posterior edge suffused; second line very slender, white, from four-fifths of costa to anal angle, slightly angulated outwards above middle, obscurely blackish-edged; a hind-marginal series of black lunules; cilia white, with a blackish line near base. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 separate; light ochreous-purplish, finely irrorated with black; first line as in fore wings, running from costa before middle to inner margin before anal angle, closely followed by a narrow waved white line nearly confluent with it; hind-marginal lunules and cilia as in fore wings.

Duaringa, Queensland; several specimens sent by Mr. G. Barnard. Intermediate between *E. heliopa* and *E. puncticostalis*.

Endotricha puncticostalis, Walk.

Also from Rosewood, Queensland, in December.

Endotricha æthopa, Meyr.

Endotricha obscura, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 427, is the female of this species.

Endotricha aglaopa, n. s.

♂, 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax blackish-fuscous mixed with ochreous; patagia terminating in long whitish hairs. Antennæ pale ochreous annulated with dark fuscous, ciliations 3. Abdomen blackish, somewhat mixed with purplish, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior and middle coxæ and femora coarsely irrorated with black. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin rounded, oblique; veins 4 and 5 separate; very deep fuscous-purple, irrorated with black; lines scarcely paler, almost straight and tolerably parallel, hardly traceable except on costa, where they form conspicuous whitish-ochreous marks, first at one-third, second at three-fourths; between these are three pairs of minute whitish-ochreous dots on costa; cilia with basal half blackish, terminal half crimson-whitish. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 separate; blackish; a broad clear yellow band before middle, containing some black scales above middle, on costa dilated and extending suffusedly to base; cilia with basal half blackish, terminal half yellow-whitish.

Victoria; one specimen (coll. Lucas).

PERSICOPTERA, Meyr..

Persicoptera pulchrinalis, Gn.

Also from Bathurst (2500 feet), New South Wales; Victoria; and Perth, West Australia; in October and November.

MYRMIDONISTIS, n. g.

Forehead vertical, loosely scaled. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ almost as long as fore wings, in male with joints angularly projecting, moderately ciliated (1), stalk abruptly thickened and deeply notched at base on inner side, forming a sharp projection above notch, basal joint with upper angle sharply projecting below it. Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, densely rough-scaled above and beneath, terminal joint moderate, loosely scaled. Maxillary palpi rather short, loosely rough-scaled, terminally dilated. Posterior tibiæ in male with outer median and terminal spurs very short, inner median spur

long (inner terminal spur apparently broken). Fore wings with veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 and 8 out of 9, 10 and 11 very oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

This is another eccentric genus, in essential structure approaching nearest to *Diplopseustis*, but extremely dissimilar in appearance.

Myrmidonistis hoplora, n. s.

♂, 23 mm. Head white. Palpi greyish-ochreous irrorated with dark fuscous, lower longitudinal half white sprinkled with reddish. Antennae whitish-ochreous. Thorax whitish-ochreous, collar whitish, shoulders fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Legs white, anterior femora and tibiae dark fuscous (tarsi broken). Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather oblique, slightly rounded; greenish-grey, irrorated with white; a narrow white costal streak, margined beneath with fuscous-reddish; lines very obscure, narrow, white, dentate, first from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, second from four-fifths of costa parallel to hind margin to below middle, thence abruptly bent in to below middle of disc, and again rectangularly bent to inner margin beyond middle; a small fuscous dot beneath costa at one-third, and a transverse linear fuscous discal spot in middle; a white hind-marginal streak, terminated by an irregular fuscous-reddish hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with two greenish-grey lines. Hind wings with hind margin somewhat bent on vein 2; colour, second line, hind-marginal streak and line, and cilia as in fore wings.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

DIPLOPSEUSTIS, *Meyr.*

Diplopseustis haplodes, n. s.

♂, 12 mm. Head, antennae, thorax, and abdomen pale whitish-ochreous, shoulders fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, labial moderately long, apex of maxillary whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior tibiae and first joint of tarsi dark fuscous. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; veins 4 and 5 separate; whitish-ochreous, with a few pale fuscous scales, especially towards hind margin; costa suffused with fuscous from base to near middle, remainder marked with five small cloudy blackish spots; lines

slender, fuscous, first from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, slightly curved, second from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, upper half moderately curved outwards; a conspicuous black crescentic discal spot; cilia with basal half whitish-ochreous, terminal half whitish, with a blackish submoniliform parting-line, and a dark grey spot above anal angle. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 separate; whitish, towards hind margin suffused with pale grey; a grey spot on inner margin representing first line; second line as in fore wings, but interrupted and indistinct; cilia whitish, with a blackish submoniliform median line.

Toowoomba (2000 feet), Queensland; one specimen in December. Relatively broader winged than the other species of the genus, and differing also in having veins 4 and 5 separate in both wings.

Diplopseustis prophetica, n. s.

♂, 14 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish-ochreous; eyes red; palpi mixed with dark fuscous, labial moderately long; anterior tibiæ suffused with fuscous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, hardly rounded, sinuate beneath apex; veins 4 and 5 stalked; pale brownish-ochreous; base of costa suffused with dark fuscous; extreme costal edge blackish on basal third and a small median spot; an elongate-oval transparent spot very near base in middle; first line white, posteriorly suffusedly margined with dark fuscous, from one-third of costa to one-third of inner margin, slightly sinuate; a small white discal spot beyond middle, preceded and followed by a suffused dark fuscous dot; second line white, anteriorly suffusedly margined with dark fuscous, from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, upper half somewhat curved outwards; cilia whitish-ochreous, with a dark grey line (imperfect). Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 short-stalked; pale whitish-ochreous, becoming pale brownish-ochreous towards hind margin; lines, formed as in fore wings, indicated on upper half but very obscurely; cilia ochreous-whitish (imperfect).

Warragul, Victoria; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

SICULODIDÆ.

STRIGLINA, *Gn.**Striglina irias*, n. s.

♀, 35 mm. Head and thorax grey, slightly purplish-tinged; face dark grey, forming a conical projection. Palpi dark grey, mixed with ochreous. Antennæ greyish-ochreous. Abdomen pale grey, mixed with ochreous, anal extremity mixed with bright crimson. Legs grey-whitish, somewhat irrorated with darker grey and crimson. Fore wings triangular, costa almost straight, apex round-pointed, hind margin bowed, very oblique; pale ashy-grey, irrorated with pale crimson; costal edge pale crimson; numerous short darker grey transverse strigulæ placed between veins, tending to form transverse series; cilia pale ashy-grey, irrorated with pale crimson. Hind wings with hind margin very slightly rounded; colour, strigulæ, and cilia as in fore wings, but strigulæ in more regular series; a moderate round grey discal spot above middle.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*); a second unnamed in British Museum collection. Nearest to *S. myrtæa*.

Striglina semitessellalis, Walk.*Pyralis semitessellalis*, Walk., Suppl., 1246.

I have not obtained the species, and Walker's type is in poor condition, but the following is a diagnosis of it:—

Brownish-grey; posterior two-fifths of both wings whitish reticulated with reddish, with irregular subapical and supra-anal patches of ground colour.

Queensland.

Striglina pyrrhata, Walk.*Arhodia pyrrhata*, Walk., Suppl., 1575.

♂ ♀, 26—29 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-brown, thorax more obscure posteriorly. Antennæ ochreous. Abdomen light ochreous, suffused with light crimson on basal half. Legs dark fuscous mixed with pale ochreous hairs, anterior pair suffused with crimson, posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Fore wings triangular, costa straight, apex round-pointed, hind margin bowed, oblique; yellow-ochreous, closely and regularly reticulated with deeper ochreous; two or three small dark fuscous spots on posterior half of costa; a purple line from disc at two-thirds to inner margin at three-fifths; cilia ochreous-brown, with a darker line

near base. Hind wings with colour and cilia as in fore wings; a straight purple median transverse line.

Sydney, New South Wales; Warragul, Victoria; in February; two specimens (coll. *Raynor* and *Lucas*).

SICULODES, *H.-S.*

Siculodes magnifica, n. s.

♀, 18 mm. Head and palpi orange mixed with black, face with a conical projection; palpi porrected, roughly scaled. Antennæ black, moderately ciliated (1) (in male probably more strongly ciliated). Thorax black, margins and posterior half of patagia orange. Abdomen black, sides and segmental margins orange. Legs blackish, apex of tarsal joints whitish-ochreous, posterior tibiae orange. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa somewhat sinuate, abruptly arched before apex, hind margin strongly rounded, oblique; veins 8 and 9 separate; black; three moderate orange fasciæ, not quite touching margins; first subbasal, irregular; second median, narrowed towards extremities; third subterminal, contracted above middle; an orange dot on costa at one-fourth; cilia black. Hind wings black; a broad orange median band, not reaching costa; a small cloudy orange spot beneath costa before apex, and a larger orange spot before middle of hind margin, round which are some scattered orange scales; cilia black.

Bulli, New South Wales; one specimen in October.

Siculodes asuridia, Butl.

Gonocausta asuridia, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 429, Pl. X., 5.

Queensland; nearest allied to the preceding species.

Siculodes theorina, n. s.

♂, 58 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous mixed with grey-whitish, partly tinged with brownish or reddish; antennæ shortly bipectinated throughout. Palpi ferruginous, ascending, smooth-scaled, terminal joint very short. Legs pale ochreous, suffused with reddish and mixed with grey. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa rather strongly sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin bowed, oblique; vein 1 basally furcate, 8 and 9 separate; reddish-ochreous, costal half suffused with grey-whitish except on an apical patch; five ferruginous fasciæ, darkest on

costa, interrupted beneath it, becoming paler towards inner margin, edged with dark grey; first three narrow, third from two-fifths of costa to before middle of inner margin; fourth moderate, from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, sharply angulated at one-fourth from costa, almost confluent with an irregular discal spot in angle, posterior edge indented towards inner margin; fifth narrow, parallel to fourth, posteriorly merging into irregular reticulations; cilia fuscous. Hind wings with apex obtuse, hind margin rounded; reddish-ochreous, obscurely reticulated with fuscous; four tolerably parallel curved fasciæ indicated by fuscous opposite-waved margins, space between second and third forming four partially hyaline circular spots in disc; cilia fuscous, towards anal angle tips whitish.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). Phenomenally large as compared with allied forms from neighbouring regions. The pectination of the antennæ is but an exaggeration of the dentation which occurs in some other species.

Siculodes aurata, Butl.

Pharambara aurata, Butl., Ann. Mag. N. H., 1882, 233; *Siculodes hydrentis*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 1886, 253).

Since seeing Mr. Butler's type (from New Britain) I have been enabled to make this identification.

Siculodes crypsiria, n. s.

Pharambara reticulata, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 420.

I make this change for the reasons stated at the beginning of this paper.

Duarina, Queensland; sent commonly by Mr. G. Barnard.

Siculodes rhythmica, n. s.

♀, 19 mm. Head and antennæ grey-whitish. Palpi whitish-grey, slender, smooth, ascending, terminal joint moderately long. Thorax white, anterior margin suffused with pale greyish-fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Legs white, banded with dark grey. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; veins 8 and 9

separate; snow-white; costa suffused with fuscous on basal third; numerous irregularly scattered and partially confluent short transverse fuscous strigulae between the veins; a round black dot before apex, a second before hind margin in middle, and a third above anal angle; a short black longitudinal mark above second dot; cilia white, barred with light fuscous. Hind wings with colour, strigulae, and cilia as in fore wings; a round black dot before hind margin beneath apex, and a second before hind margin considerably above anal angle. Fore wings beneath with a double longitudinal streak of black scales, mixed with purple and green metallic scales, along upper margin of cell; markings more ochreous.

Port Darwin, North Australia; two specimens. Nearly allied to *S. anticalis*, Walk.

MESOPEMPTA, *Meyr.*

Mesopempta polyphoralis, Walk.

Pyralis polyphoralis, Walk., Suppl., 1977; *P. polygraphalis*, ib., 1245.

♂ ♀, 15—16 mm. Head and palpi deep ferruginous. Antennae pale ochreous. Thorax and abdomen reddish-ochreous. Legs reddish-ochreous or fuscous, tarsal joints with pale apical rings, posterior tibiae in male with an expansible pencil of long fine whitish hairs from base lying in a groove. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; pale reddish-ochreous; a darker basal patch extending to one-third of costa and one-fourth of inner margin, its outer edge forming an angular projection above middle; costa between this and fascia strigulated with darker and lighter; a moderate darker fascia, in female more ferruginous-brown, posterior edge straight and sharply defined by a whitish-ochreous line from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, anterior edge dilated inwards on lower half and touching projection of basal patch; a somewhat darker cloud on hind margin beneath apex, and another on anal angle; cilia reddish-ochreous, terminal half whitish-ochreous. Hind wings with hind margin slightly rounded; colour and markings much as in fore wings, but basal patch much smaller and without projection, inner edge of fascia straight and parallel to outer, a tolerably defined streak parallel to fascia at three-fourths, sometimes a small dark reddish-fuscous spot near hind margin beneath apex; cilia as in fore wings.

Duaringa, Queensland; three specimens sent by Mr.

G. Barnard. Walker intentionally substituted the name of *polyphoralis*, having used the name of *Pyralis polygraphalis* twice, in the first instance for a different species.

TINEODIDÆ.

I think the curious additional genus given below discloses so much affinity to the *Siculodidæ* that the family should be transferred to this position. In the diagnosis of the family the neuration of the hind wings should be altered to read: Vein 5 remote from 4, 6 and 7 separate, 8 free or anastomosing at a point with 7.

EPHARPASTIS, n. g.

Forehead vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male slender, strongly bipectinated. Labial palpi long, straight, porrected, second joint rough-scaled above and beneath, terminal joint slender. Maxillary palpi moderate, terminally strongly dilated with rough scales. Posterior tibiæ in male with all spurs nearly equal. Fore wings with vein 1 simple, 3, 4, 5 remote, 8 and 9 stalked. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; 3, 4, 5 remote, 6 and 7 somewhat approximated at base, 8 free, lower median naked.

Epharpastis dædala, n. s.

♂ ♀, 15—16 mm. Head bronzy-ochreous, margins of eyes white. Palpi bronzy-ochreous, beneath white, apex of maxillary palpi white. Antennæ dark fuscous, annulated with white. Thorax bronzy-ochreous, posteriorly mixed with white. Abdomen white, segments coarsely irrorated with black towards base. Legs white, irrorated with black. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, very narrow at base, costa slightly sinuate, apex subfalcate, hind margin concave, rather oblique, rounded beneath; bronzy-ochreous; markings snow-white, partially coarsely margined with black; seven small subquadrate spots on costa, costal edge between them blackish; a small cloudy spot beneath first costal; three irregular fasciæ, tolerably perpendicular to inner margin, first from second costal spot, slender, second from third costal spot, moderate, third from fifth and sixth costal spots, moderate, sometimes dilated towards lower extremity; a fine transverse linear white discal mark between second and third fasciæ: cilia white, with a blackish median line, and barred with blackish except on upper half of hind margin. Hind wings narrow towards base, apex round-pointed,

hind margin subconcave, short; grey, becoming dark grey towards inner margin; margins of three fasciæ indicated by white lines in disc, coalescing to form irregular white spots on inner margin at one-fourth, middle, and three-fourths; a darker grey spot on middle of hind margin; cilia white, with a grey median line, and barred with grey except on upper half of hind margin.

Perth, West Australia; two specimens, in October and November.

MUSOTIMIDÆ.

TRICHOPHYSETIS, *Meyr.*

Trichophysetis cretacea, Butl.

Hydrocampa cretacea, Butl., Ill. Het., iii., 75, pl. lix., 8; *Trichophysetis ncophyla*, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1884, 287).

Butler's type is from Japan.

MUSOTIMA, *Meyr.*

Musotima nitidalis, Walk.

Also from Albany, West Australia.

HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

MARGAROSTICHA, *Ld.*

Forehead flat, oblique. Ocelli very small. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male filiform, somewhat rough-scaled on back, moderately ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint roughly haired beneath, terminal joint moderate, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi moderate, terminally loosely dilated with scales. Middle tibiæ of male sometimes with a pencil of hairs lying in a groove; posterior tibiæ with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 stalked, 10 out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 absent. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 4 and 5 approximated at base, 6 anastomosing with 8 at a point near origin, 7 absent (coincident with 8).

Margarosticha sphenotis, n. s.

♂ ♀, 19—22 mm. Head and palpi pale ochreous mixed with white. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Thorax white, somewhat mixed with ochreous. Abdomen yellow-ochreous, apex blackish. Legs white, anterior pair ochreous-whitish, apex of joints grey; middle tibiæ in male with a tuft of long hairs in groove. Fore

wings very elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly arched, apex rectangular, hind margin obliquely rounded, somewhat sinuate beneath apex; deep ochreous-yellow, in female paler; markings snow-white, obscurely margined with dark grey, an elongate-triangular spot on base of inner margin parallel to costa, reaching disc at one-third; a moderately broad rather outwardly oblique fascia-like spot from inner margin at two-fifths, reaching half across wing, its apex produced into two long teeth posteriorly; a leaden-metallic elongate mark on anal angle; a moderate outwardly oblique fascia from two-thirds of costa, reaching two-thirds across wing, and a narrower fascia from costa near before and parallel to hind margin, both attenuated and almost or quite meeting at lower extremity; an interrupted black hind-marginal line; cilia shining whitish-grey. Hind wings snow-white; a dark grey irregular fascia at one-third, anteriorly suffused; an irregular ochreous-yellow grey-margined fascia from middle of costa to anal angle, dilated beneath, followed by an iridescent pale grey narrow fascia with an acute tooth beneath; space between this fascia and marginal spots closely speckled with black; five roundish black marginal spots on upper portion of hind margin, first and fifth smaller, all surrounded with clear white and connected by yellow dots; apex narrowly ochreous-yellow; cilia shining whitish-grey, with a dark grey basal line.

Cairns, Queensland; three specimens (coll. *Macleay* and *Lucas*).

CATACLYSTA, *Hb.*

Cataclysta lampetialis, Walk.

Cataclysta lampetialis, Walk., 451.

♀, 17 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-yellowish mixed with white. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Abdomen yellowish, segmental margins whitish. Legs whitish, anterior pair with apex of joints dark grey. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow, from base to two-thirds irregularly irrorated with black; a straight narrow leaden-metallic partially blackish-margined fascia from beneath costa at three-fifths to before anal angle; a transverse white laterally black-margined spot in disc at three-fourths, nearly reaching costa, narrowed beneath; a narrow leaden-metallic blackish-margined fascia near and parallel to hind margin, becoming white above, not reaching costa, beneath attenuated and bent down to anal angle; an interrupted black hind-marginal line; cilia whitish-grey, with a darker grey line. Hind wings with all

veins present; ochreous-yellow, towards base irregularly irrorated with black; markings whitish densely irrorated with blackish, appearing grey, blackish-margined; an irregular median band, becoming very broad towards costa, where it includes an irregular spot of ground colour; a narrow irregular fascia between this and hind margin; four rounded-quadrate black spots on hind margin towards middle, lowest rather smaller; cilia grey-whitish, with a grey line.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

PARAPONYX, *Hb.*

Paraponyx eromenalis, Snell.

Ctenostola eromenalis, Snell., Tijds. v. Ent., 1880, 226;
ib., 1883, pl. iii., 4.

♂. 16 mm. Head white, crown centrally yellowish. Palpi white, upper half of second joint fuscous, second joint roughly tufted beneath. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Thorax whitish, mixed with ochreous, and spotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous (partly defaced), with a clear white subbasal ring. Legs white, anterior tibiæ ochreous, with apical half dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex tolerably obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded, somewhat sinuate beneath apex; brownish-ochreous, mixed with whitish towards disc; costal edge whitish, with six somewhat wedge-shaped small dark fuscous spots; first and second connected with base by two fine blackish lines parallel to costa, separated by an ochreous-yellow streak continued to apex of wing; beneath this is a silvery-white black-margined streak from near base to five-sixths, interrupted by first and second lines and by a yellow bar in middle; an irregular white anteriorly blackish-margined streak from near base of inner margin to meet longitudinal white streak before first line; first and second lines white, more or less ochreous-tinged, margined with dark fuscous; first from second costal spot to two-fifths of inner margin, unevenly curved; second starting from longitudinal white streak beyond central bar, below middle acutely bent inwards to below yellow bar, which it surrounds with two projections, thence again acutely outwards to near inner margin, and again acutely inwards to middle of inner margin; veins near costa posteriorly lined with black; a snow-white black-margined streak in disc from second to submarginal lines: submarginal narrow, snow-white, black-margined, parallel to hind margin, not quite reaching costa attenuated in middle.

leaving an ochreous-yellow hind-marginal fascia; a row of elongate blackish dots on hind margin; cilia grey-whitish, somewhat mixed with grey, with a grey apical spot, and a blackish line near base. Hind wings white; first line at one-third, ochreous-whitish, margined with black, anteriorly broadly, straight, somewhat waved; a short ochreous-yellow transverse discal streak, resting on middle of second line; second line irregular, mixed with ochreous, strongly margined with blackish, from two-thirds of costa to inner margin near anal angle, upper half curved outwards; an irregular curved blackish line from costa near beyond second line, running into second line near lower extremity, included space ochreous-brown; a narrow ochreous hind-marginal fascia, margined anteriorly with blackish, touching preceding line above middle; three white dots on middle of hind margin, followed by quadrate black spots in cilia: cilia as in fore wings, with a second grey line towards middle.

(Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*). If really Snellen's species, also from Celebes and Java. I believe that it is so; but Snellen unaccountably refers it to *Cænostola*, whereas it is an undoubted *Paraponyx*; his description is insufficient for the unusually complex markings of this species, and his figure is also very poor; I have therefore redescribed the species to avoid misapprehension.

Paraponyx polydectalis, Walk.

Also from Newcastle, New South Wales.

Paraponyx responsalis, Walk.

Diaemia responsalis, Walk., Suppl., 1326.

♂, 14—16 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous, sometimes mixed with darker ochreous or fuscous; palpi with second joint shortly rough-scaled beneath, terminal joint about half second, rather thick, filiform, obtuse. Legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; ochreous, somewhat irrorated with fuscous; extreme base fuscous; an irregular whitish transverse line at one-fifth, anteriorly margined with a fuscous line; first and second lines rather irregular, white, margined with fuscous, first from two-fifths of costa to before middle of inner margin, slightly bent outwards beneath costa, second from four-fifths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin.

below middle with a short rather abrupt curve inwards; included median space suffused with fuscous, containing small white orbicular and reniform spots, and a white cloudy spot on middle of costa; a series of irregular white spots before hind margin, surrounded by a more or less dark fuscous suffusion; cilia grey-whitish, with a darker grey median line (imperfect). Hind wings with colour, submarginal spots, and cilia as in fore wings; first and second lines white, dark-margined, tolerably regular and slightly curved, converging almost to a point on inner margin beyond middle, included median space fuscous.

Duaringa, Queensland; two specimens sent by Mr. G. Barnard.

Paraponyx dicentra, Meyr.

Oligostigma pallida, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 423, is a synonym of this.

HYDREURETIS, Meyr.

Hydreuretis tullialis, Walk.

Also from Newcastle, New South Wales.

SCHÆNOBIUS, Dup.

Schænobius imparellus, Meyr.

Also from Melbourne, Victoria. The water-plant on which the larva of this species feeds has been identified for me as *Heleocharis sphacellata*.

BOTYDIDÆ.

MARGARODES, Gn.

Margarodes limbata, Butl.

Margarodes limbata, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 430.

Apparently a good species.

Margarodes unionalis, Hb.

Newcastle, New South Wales; one specimen (Australian Museum). Also from South Africa, South Europe, and Asia.

Margarodes diaphanalis, Walk.

Margaronia diaphanalis, Walk., Suppl., 1365; *Botys margaronalis*, ib., 1442.

♀, 29 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen shining white; lower part of face greyish; palpi towards apex dark purplish-grey; shoulders narrowly fuscous-grey. Legs blackish ringed with white, posterior pair white. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin slightly rounded, very oblique; iridescent white; a narrow dark fuscous costal streak from base to apex, posteriorly attenuated; a black transverse discal dot; a submarginal series of conspicuous black dots; cilia shining white. Hind wings and cilia iridescent white; sometimes hind-marginal dots as in fore wings.

Cairns, Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). I have compared Walker's specimens of *margaronalis*; but his *diaphanalis*, which is not in the British Museum collection, I have identified from description; however, I believe there is little doubt about it. The former is from Java, the latter from Aru. I think it not improbable that *M. plumifera*, Butl. (Ann. Mag. N. H., 1882, 236), from New Britain, may be the male of this species.

Margarodes tritonias, n. s.

♂, 45—49 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs iridescent greenish-whitish; lower angles of face and margins of shoulders bright yellow-ochreous; antennal ciliations one-third; anal tuft blackish; anterior and middle tibiæ suffused with ochreous, middle tibiæ shortly rough-scaled above. Palpi bright yellow-ochreous, lower half of labial white. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin almost straight, oblique; iridescent greenish-whitish; a moderate pale ochreous costal streak, becoming obsolete towards apex, costal edge purplish-tinged; a blackish discal dot; a hind-marginal series of minute black elongate dots; cilia white. Hind wings iridescent greenish-whitish; a very fine blackish hind-marginal line, tending to be interrupted; cilia white.

Cooktown, Queensland; two specimens (coll. *Macleay*).

Margarodes certumnalis, Gn.

Also from Newcastle, New South Wales.

PACHYARCHES, Ld.

Pachyarches psittacalis, Hb.

Margaronia maliferalis, Walk., Suppl., 1363, is a synonym of this. Also from Townsville, Queensland.

GLYPHODES, Gn.

Glyphodes tyres, Cr.

Pyralis tyres, Cr., 263 C; *Pygospila tyresalis*, Gn., 312.

Port Darwin, North Australia; several specimens (coll. Macleay). Also from India and Ceylon. Lederer follows Guénée in maintaining a separate genus, *Pygospila*, for this species; but he does not give any sufficient point of distinction from *Glyphodes*, only alleging differences in the anal tuft which I find inappreciable; I have therefore suppressed it.

Glyphodes conjunctalis, Walk.

Glyphodes conjunctalis, Walk., Suppl., 1357; *G. actorionalis*, Ld., pl. xiv., 4 (nec Walk.); *G. Ledereri*, Butl., Ann. Mag. N. H., 1884, 203).

♂ ♀, 25—28 mm. Head and antennæ dark fuscous, with a white line above eyes. Palpi black, apex white. Thorax blackish, with a quadrate white spot on each side. Abdomen fuscous, towards base and apex blackish, beneath white, with black rings. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair white, outer spurs half inner. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; blackish, with violet-white somewhat transparent markings; a small spot in disc before one-fourth, and a larger roundish one beyond it; an irregular elongate spot along inner margin from near base to middle; a large suboval transverse blotch in disc beyond middle, not reaching margins; a small transverse spot on costa at four-fifths, beneath which is a round dot; a straight transverse series of four subtriangular dots on lower half of wing near hind margin, lowest marginal; from one to three dots before hind margin below middle; cilia blackish, beneath apex and above anal angle white. Hind wings blackish, with violet-white subtransparent markings; a very broad band extending from very near base to beyond middle, outer edge curved, waved; two dots transversely placed near beyond this towards costa; a moderate subquadrate spot on hind margin above

middle; two small triangular spots very near hind margin above anal angle; cilia blackish, near above anal angle and sometimes shortly beneath apex white with a black basal line.

Cairns, Queensland; four specimens (coll. *Macleay* and *Lucas*). Also from New Guinea and Mysol.

Glyphodes Doleschali, Ld.

Glyphodes Doleschali, Ld., 478, pl. xiv., 1.

Cooktown, Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). Also from Amboina.

Glyphodes perspicillalis, Z.

Also from Cooktown and Cairns, Queensland.

Glyphodes toluuialis, Walk.

Duaringa and Cooktown, Queensland; Newcastle, New South Wales.

I notice that Mr. Moore, in his Lepidoptera of Ceylon, asserts that the Australian *G. toluuialis* is quite distinct from his *serpunctalis* (= *lomaspilalis*, Snell. = *nympha*, Butl.); as I had previously asserted their identity, and he gives no points of distinction, I should have been justified in neglecting this statement; I have, however, again examined the evidence, as well as in some other cases mentioned hereafter. I compared Butler's types of *nympha*, which Mr. Moore himself regards as identical with his *serpunctalis*, with Walker's types of *toluuialis*, standing in the same drawer of the British Museum collection, and am unable to detect even a shadow of difference between them; and Mr. Moore's description applies equally to both. Until, therefore, he shall have indicated his grounds, I think the distinction may be considered of as little value as the characters of the new genus which he institutes to contain this species.

Glyphodes excelsalis, Walk.

Also from Duaringa and Cooktown, Queensland. *Glyphodes Westermanni*, Snell., Tijds. v. Ent., 1877, 73, pl. v., 8, is a synonym of this; from Celebes.

Glyphodes ityalis, Walk.

Glyphodes ityalis (*itysalis*), Walk., 501; *G. piepersialis*, Snell., Midd. Sum., 68, Tijds. v. Ent., 1883, pl. viii., 11; *G. malayana*, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1880, 684.

The species varies somewhat in the discal mark of the hind wings, which tends to become obsolete. I have it also from Ceylon.

Glyphodes bivitralis, Gn.

Glyphodes bivitralis, Gn., 293.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*). Also from India. Antennal ciliations of male one; posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-fourth of inner.

Glyphodes cosmarcha, n. s.

♀, 46 mm. Head and antennæ whitish-ochreous, with a white line above eyes. Palpi with a cloudy dark fuscous lateral line, above it light ochreous, beneath white. Thorax pale ochreous, with obscure whitish lines (partly defaced). Abdomen pale ochreous mixed with whitish, apex whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-third of inner. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, posteriorly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, somewhat bowed; pale greyish-ochreous; markings violet-whitish, semitransparent, margined with dark fuscous; a narrow basal fascia; a slender fascia from costa near base to one-third of inner margin, preceded and followed by faint parallel fuscous lines; a broad fascia from one-third of costa to middle of inner margin, constricted beneath; a narrow irregular transverse streak near beyond this, not reaching either margin; a subquadrate blotch on costa at three-fifths, reaching nearly half across wing, connected with inner margin by a dark fuscous cloudy suffusion; a line from three-fourths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, forming a small spot on costa, sinuate beneath it, on lower half forming four small connected triangular spots; a cloudy fuscous spot near hind margin above middle; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a cloudy fuscous line. Hind wings violet-whitish, semitransparent; a short oblique yellow-ochreous streak on transverse vein, margined with dark fuscous; a very small yellow-ochreous dark-margined oval spot below middle of disc; a narrow yellow-ochreous fascia, margined with dark fuscous, from a dark fuscous

blotch on costa at two-thirds to hind margin near anal angle, where it is bent inwards; an obscure cloudy dark fuscous line near beyond this; a small dark fuscous apical spot; two small roundish dark fuscous spots near hind margin beneath apex; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia white, with an obscure grey line.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

MORCOSMA, Ld.

Morocosma margaritaria, Cr.

Pyrallis margaritaria, Cr., 367 C; *Glyphodes cramerialis, Gn.*, 293; *Morocosma margaritaria, Ld.*, pl. xiv., 7; *M. polybapta, Butl.*, Ann. Mag. N. H., 1882, 236.

Cairns, Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). Also from Amboina and Duke-of-York Island.

EUCLASTA, Ld.

Euclasta maceratalis, Ld.

Townsville and Rockhampton, Queensland.

SYNCLERA, Ld.

I have not satisfactory material to make out a full description of the generic characters, but they appear to be in the main identical with those of *Glyphodes*, from which this genus is distinguished by having the antennæ nearly as long as the fore wings, and the maxillary palpi filiform.

Synclera braurealis, Walk.

Zebromia braurealis, Walk., 971; *Lepyrodes astomalis, Feld.*, pl. cxxxv., 22; *Glyphodes astomalis, Meyr.*, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 224.

Occurs also in Ceylon and Borneo.

Although I have not been able to re-examine the characters of this species, I expect it is referable here; in the single specimen which I previously examined the antennæ were imperfect, and I probably overlooked the filiform character of the maxillary palpi.

Synclera onychinalis, Gn.*Asopia onychinalis*, Gn., 205, pl. vi., 9.Cooktown, Queensland; one specimen (coll. Macleay).
Also from Celebes and India.

PHALANGIODES, Gn.

Phalangiodes neptis, Cr.

Also from Duaringa, Queensland.

Phalangiodes columalis, Snell.*Phalangiodes columalis*, Snell., Tijd. v. Ent., 1880,
239; ib., 1883, pl. iv., 8.New Guinea; several specimens (coll. Macleay). Also
from Celebes.

RHIMPHALEA, Ld.

Rhimphalea lindalis, Walk.*Botys lindalis* (*lindusalis*), Walk., 712; *Rhimphalea*
sceletalis, Ld., 411, pl. xv., 3; *R. anone*, Butl.,
Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 428.

Occurs also in Borneo.

LONCHODES, Gn.

Lonchodes argillacea, Butl.*Tatobotys argillacea*, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1880, 686;
Lonchodes ceramochra, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc.
Lond., 1885, 443.

Butler's specimens were from Formosa.

SPANISTA, Ld.

Spanista ornatalis, Dup.*Cataclysta elutalis*, Walk., 448; *Pyralis deciusalis*, ib.,
905; and *Cataclysta fraterna*, Butl., Ann. Mag. N. H.,
1875, 415, are additional synonyms of this species.

FILODES, Gn.

Forehead rounded, oblique. Ocelli present. Tongue well-
developed. Antennæ considerably longer than fore wings, in male
serrate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$). Labial palpi moderate, arched,

ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi moderate, terminally dilated with loose scales. Abdomen in male elongate, anal tuft moderately large. Posterior tibiae with outer middle-spur absent in both sexes; anterior femora and basal half of tarsi in male clothed with dense hairs beneath. Fore wings with vein 10 approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to beyond one-third (in the only male examined coincident with 8 to apex, but possibly an abnormal instance).

Filodes fulridorsalis, Hb.

Pinacia fulridorsalis, Hb., Zut., 643, 644; *Filodes fulridorsalis*, Gn., 317; Ld., pl. xii., 17.

Cooktown, Queensland; one specimen (coll. Macleay). Also from Manilla, Java, and Ceylon.

DRACÆNURA, Meyr.

Dracænura pelochra, Meyr.

Botys argyrogaster, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 431, is a synonym of this.

PLEONECTUSA, Ld.

Pleonectusa adhæsalis, Walk.

Botys adhæsalis, Walk., 664; *B. atopalis*, ib., 664; *B. damasalis*, ib., 668; *B. macaralis*, ib., 709).

♀, 20—22 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous, tinged with whitish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, towards base white beneath. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous, annulated with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, somewhat bowed; fuscous, somewhat tinged with whitish-ochreous; a dark fuscous dot beneath costa at one-fourth, and a small dark fuscous transverse discal spot in middle; second line slender, dark fuscous, slightly waved, from two-thirds of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, gently curved outwards; a fine dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a strong dark grey line near base. Hind wings with colour, discal spot, second and hind-marginal lines, and cilia as in fore wings; but discal spot at one-third, smaller and less distinct, second line somewhat irregular but hardly curved.

Queensland; two specimens (coll. *Lucas*). Also from Borneo, China, Ceylon, and Mauritius.

Pleonectusa parallela, Meyr.

Botys horatius, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 430, is a synonym of this.

Pleonectusa modestalis, Ld.

Erilita modestalis, Ld., 426, pl. xvi., 3; *Pleonectusa chalinota*, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 233.

Lederer founded the genus *Erilita* on this species, distinguishing it by a supposed peculiarity in the origin of vein 5 of the fore wings, which I am unable to perceive. I therefore think the genus may be rightly suppressed. It was in consequence of this supposed distinction that I failed at first to identify his species.

CNAPHALOCROCIS, Ld.

Cnaphalocrocis medinalis, Gn.

Salbia medinalis, Gn., 201; *Botys rutilalis*, Walk., 665; *B. iolcalis*, ib., 666; *B. nurscialis*, ib., 724; *B. acerrimalis*, ib., Suppl., 1449; *Cnaphalocrocis iolinalis*, Ld., pl. xii., 7.

Mr. Moore has identified Guénée's description of *Salbia medinalis* with this species; and, although this presupposes some inaccuracy in the description, Guénée described a single female only, perhaps not in good condition, and I am disposed to regard the identification as probably correct. Mr. Moore also alleges that Walker's *nurscialis* is a distinct species, without giving reasons; in this case there is some colour for the supposition, as in the Australian insect there is a more or less yellowish hind-marginal streak which seems obsolete elsewhere, but the point is variable, and without further evidence I prefer to regard it as a local form only. I have not, however, examined the neururation of the extra-Australian form.

MARASMIA, Ld.

Marasmia hemicrossa, n. s.

♂ ♀, 16—17 mm. Head fuscous, margins of face slenderly white. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath white towards base. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous. Thorax fuscous, becoming white posteriorly. Abdomen whitish, base and lateral hairs of anal segment in male fuscous. Legs white, anterior tibiæ fuscous. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; whitish; a broad fuscous costal border, containing a small dark fuscous discal spot in middle, and an equally broad fuscous hind-marginal band, its anterior edge triangularly indented above anal angle, and indicated on costal band by a pale obscure line; cilia fuscous (imperfect). Hind wings white, thinly scaled; a transverse linear dark fuscous discal spot at one-third; a short oblique cloudy dark fuscous streak from anal angle: in male a broad very pale whitish-ochreous apical suffusion, becoming fuscous at extreme apex; in female a large quadrate fuscous apical spot; cilia white.

Tahiti: two specimens received from Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N.

DOLICHOSTICHA, Meyr.

Dolichosticha trapezalis, Gn.

Salbia trapezalis, Gn., 200; *Botys creonalis*, Walk., 579; *B. neoclesalis*, ib., 635; *B. suspicalis*, ib., 667; *B. convectalis*, ib., Suppl., 1411; *Cnaphalocrocis bifurcalis*, Snell., Tijds. v. Ent., 1880, 219; ib., 1883, pl. viii., 5.

I have no doubt of this identification; the species varies somewhat, but I have specimens agreeing perfectly with Guénée's description. A Tahitian form, sent by Mr. J. J. Walker, is unusually dark and large, but not distinct.

West Indies, Tahiti, Marquesas and Ellice Islands, Fiji, Celebes, Java, Ceylon, India, West and South Africa.

Dolichosticha renilialis, Walk.

Also from Tahiti; sent by Mr. J. J. Walker.

Dolichosticha perinephes, Meyr.

Duaringa, Queensland; one female sent by Mr. G.

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Barnard, more ochreous-yellowish than the Fijian male, but not otherwise different.

SYNGAMIA, Gn.

Syngamia floridalis, Z.

Also from Cairns, Queensland (coll. *Macleay* and *Lucas*); Tahiti (*Mr. J. J. Walker*).

Hyalea fulvialis, Wallgr., Wien. Ent. Mon., 1860, 174, is, I feel satisfied, an additional synonym of this species.

AGATHODES, Gn.

Forehead flat, oblique. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ four-fifths, in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), filiform. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with long dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi rather short, terminally dilated with scales. Abdomen in male with anal segment elongate, tuft short, slender, valves retracted. Posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-fourth, outer end-spur one-third of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings one-third broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to one-third.

Agathodes ostensalis, Hb.

Perinephela ostensalis, Hb., Zut., 833, 834; *Agathodes ostensalis*, Gn., 208.

Cooktown, Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). Also from Celebes, Sumatra, Java, and India.

DIATHRAUSTA, Ld.

Forehead tolerably flat, oblique. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ almost as long as fore wings (in male filiform, shortly ciliated, according to Lederer). Labial palpi moderate, obliquely ascending, second joint with short rough projecting scales beneath, terminal joint moderately long, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi moderate, dilated with scales towards apex. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3 and 4 from a point, 5 absent, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

Diathrausta profundalis, Ld.*Diathrausta profundalis*, Ld., 146, pl. xvii., 7.

♀, 15 mm. Head dark fuscous, sides of face and central line of crown whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, towards base and on terminal joint white. Antennæ and thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins more or less white. (Legs broken.) Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex rectangular, hind margin oblique, bowed, sinuate beneath apex: blackish-fuscous; second line darker, obscure, from costa at three-fifths, preceded by a clear white oblong transverse spot reaching half across wing, beneath which it is bent abruptly inwards to middle of disc, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin beyond middle, near inner margin preceded and followed by a small cloudy white spot; a cloudy white dot on costa beyond second line, and a small clear white spot on costa before apex; cilia white, with dark fuscous apical, median, and anal spots. Hind wings with colour and markings as in fore wings, but second line margined on both sides with white throughout; cilia with an additional small dark fuscous spot near anal angle.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*). Also from Amboina, Celebes, and Java. As Lederer scarcely describes the species, I have redescribed it.

DIASEMIA, Gn.

Diasemia ramburialis, Dup.

Lineodes leodocusalis, Walk., 947, from North America, is an additional synonym of this.

Also from Brisbane, Queensland; Murrurundi and Sydney, New South Wales; from September to December.

Diasemia grammalis, Dbld.

Isopteryx impulsalis, Walk., 404, from Ceylon, is an additional synonym of this.

ISCHNURGES, Ld.

The characters of this genus are given by me under the head of *Nesolocha*; those given by Lederer are partly erroneous, and led to my renaming it.

Ischnurges illustralis, Ld.

Ischnurges illustralis, Ld., 418, pl. xv., 12; *Nesolocha autolitha*, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 240.

Newcastle, New South Wales; one specimen (Australian Museum). I think there can be no doubt that Lederer's quotation of New Zealand as a locality for this species is quite erroneous, and should be struck out; probably there is here, as in some other cases, a confusion with New Guinea.

PESSOCOSMA, Meyr.

Pessocosma iolcalis, Walk.

Also from Toowoomba, Queensland; Albany and Geraldton, West Australia: in May, June, November, and December.

ARCHERNIS, Meyr.

Archernis (?) *octoguttalis*, Feld.

Also from Cape York, Queensland; one specimen (coll. Macleay). In this specimen (also a female) the middle costal spot is divided into a moderate costal and small discal spot; the yellow hind-marginal band is narrower. Recorded also from Ceylon. I consider that *Pyralis smaragdina*, Butl., Ann. Mag. N. H., 1875, 411, from South Africa, is a synonym of this species; Felder's name dates from the same year, but is apparently the earlier.

SEMIOCEROS, Meyr.

Semioceros mesochlora, Meyr.

Deuterarcha mesochlora, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1884, 313; *Eudotricha annuligera*, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 427.

In the male which I originally described the antennal tuft was abraded, and therefore unnoticed; since then Mr. Barnard has sent down numerous specimens which enable me to correct my error. The antennae of the male are bent once only, in the middle, with a small simple tuft of scales on back immediately before bend.

Semioceros parapsephis, n. s.

♂ ♀, 12—14 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, with a few fuscous scales. Palpi white, terminal joint and apex of second dark fuscous. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous, in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$), bent before middle, tuft small, fuscous. Abdomen light ochreous irrorated with fuscous, segmental margins white. Legs pale greyish-ochreous, apex of joints white. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather strongly oblique, somewhat bowed; whitish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with rather dark fuscous, except generally towards costa and inner margin; an obscure whitish subbasal spot on inner margin; first line blackish-fuscous, rather irregular, from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin, forming a small spot on inner margin, and preceded on lower half by a white suffusion; orbicular and claviform apparently subquadrate and confluent, indicated only by cloudy dark fuscous lateral margins; reniform similar; a white dot connecting orbicular with first line; a narrow transverse white spot connecting orbicular and reniform, and a larger quadrate white spot immediately below this touching second line; a white subquadrate spot connecting reniform with second line; second line blackish-fuscous, rather irregular, from three-fourths of costa to near anal angle, thence abruptly bent inwards to beneath reniform, and again abruptly bent to inner margin at two-thirds, posteriorly narrowly and suffusedly margined with white, forming a white spot touching hind margin above anal angle; a blackish-fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a submoniliform dark fuscous line tending to form bars, terminal half light grey, with a white bar above anal angle. Hind wings with colour, discal (reniform) spot, and all posterior markings as in fore wings.

Duaringa, Queensland; six specimens sent by Mr. G. Barnard. Nearly allied to *S. murcalis*, but much smaller and more neatly marked; best distinguished by the presence of the quadrate white spot below middle of disc of fore wings.

CERATOCCLASIS, *Ldl.*

Forehead rounded, vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male strongly ciliated ($1\frac{1}{2}$), bent in middle, bend thickened, rough-scaled above, and with some larger roughly tufted scales beneath. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with short rough projecting scales

beneath, terminal joint moderate, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi very short, rudimentary. Abdomen in male with moderate anal tuft, valves retracted. Anterior tarsi in male thickened with dense scales curved over beneath; posterior tibiae with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 10 approximated to 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

Ceratoclasia chlorura, n. s.

♂, 20 mm. Head dark fuscous, with an ochreous-whitish spot between antennae. Palpi dark fuscous, base ochreous-whitish. Antennae and thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen dark fuscous, apical tuft and under surface ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish, tibiae suffused with grey. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, posteriorly moderately arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; dark fuscous: a cloudy subquadrate ochreous-whitish spot in disc before middle; second line very obscure, ochreous-whitish, starting from an ochreous-white spot on costa at four-fifths, running to anal angle, somewhat angulated inwards below middle; cilia dark fuscous, with a cloudy whitish spot above anal angle. Hind wings dark fuscous; cilia dark fuscous, above anal angle broadly ochreous-whitish, with a grey line.

(Queensland; one specimen, in indifferent condition (coll. Lucas).

EREBANGELA, Meyr.

Erebangela melanauges, Meyr.

Graphicopoda hecate, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 421, is a synonym of this.

STREPSIMELA, Meyr.

Strepsimela signiferalis, Wallgr.

Rinecera mirabilis, Butl., Mem. Nat. Ac. Sci., 1884, 95, and *R. nigrescens*, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 424, are additional synonyms of this species. The generic name *Rinecera* is orthographically quite incorrect, and if corrected would become *Rhinoceros*; it is therefore inadmissible. Specimens of this species, taken by Mr. J. J. Walker in Tahiti and the Marquesas, show an interesting tendency to a more or less pronounced obsolescence of the white markings in the male. I think that this species, which appears to be

common throughout the whole of the South Pacific islands (occurring nowhere else), and to be liable to gradual local variation throughout its range, would be interesting to study; it would be worth while to take long series of it from each island.

Strepsimela pseudadelpha, n. s.

♂ ♀, 18—21 mm. Head blackish-fuscous, on sides of crow and between antennæ orange-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, second joint broadly whitish-ochreous beneath. Antennæ blackish-fuscous, in male with space between tufts also clothed with rough projecting scales, terminal portion beyond second tuft pale ochreous above. Thorax blackish-fuscous. Abdomen blackish-fuscous with a few orange scales, anal segment in male bright orange on sides, with a very large exertible tuft of whitish-ochreous hairs. Legs in male pale yellow-ochreous, anterior tibiæ with a dark fuscous band, femora without upper tuft, apex of lower tuft blackish-grey; in female wholly dark fuscous. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, posteriorly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, rather strongly bowed; blackish-fuscous, purplish-tinged; in female an indistinct orange-ochreous mark near base; lines darker, tolerably distinct; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, slightly curved, anteriorly edged obscurely in male with paler, in female with orange-ochreous; second irregular, from three-fourths of costa to near anal angle, thence acutely angulated inwards to beneath middle of disc, and again abruptly bent to inner margin at two-thirds, posteriorly obscurely edged with paler, forming a distinct small yellow-ochreous spot on costa; a quadrate discal spot, indicated only by darker lateral margins, preceded and followed by more or less indistinct small cloudy whitish-ochreous marks, sometimes almost obsolete; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings with colour, discal spot, second line, and cilia as in fore wings; in female sometimes a cloudy orange spot near base, and posterior margin of second line more orange; cilia in male becoming light orange on lower half of hind margin, with a dark fuscous line.

Fiji; several specimens (coll. *Lucas*). Superficially extremely similar to *Ptiliola ulophanes*, *Meyr.*

ÆDIODES, *Gn.*

Forehead vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male strongly ciliated (2), basal joint

stout. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, terminal joint moderate, with short projecting scales beneath, obtuse. Maxillary palpi absent. Abdomen in male with anal segment elongate, tuft small, valves retracted. Fore wings with vein 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle; inner margin in male folded beneath, with a pencil of long hairs.

Ædiodes quaternalis, Ld.

Ædiodes quaternalis, Ld., 483, pl. xvii., 1.

Queensland; two specimens (coll. *Lucas*). Also from Amboina and Java.

Agrotera, *Schrk.*

Forehead rounded, oblique. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male moderately ciliated. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with dense projecting scales beneath, flatly compressed, terminal joint with acute triangular separate tuft of scales. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, pointed. Fore wings with vein 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

Agrotera effertalis, Walk.

Ædiodes effertalis, Walk., 348.

♀, 17 mm. Head orange, face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ pale yellowish, spotted with dark fuscous, apex of basal joint black. Thorax pale yellow, spotted with orange. Abdomen pale yellow, segments irregularly orange towards base, sides posteriorly and apex fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair with apical half of tibiae dark fuscous, apex of first and third and entire two apical joints of tarsi black. Fore wings triangular, costa hardly sinuate, slightly arched, apex tolerably rectangular. hind margin obliquely rounded, somewhat sinuate beneath apex; rather dark purple-fuscous; basal area up to first line pale yellow irregularly spotted with orange, with a small blackish spot on costa near base; first line black, irregular, from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, slightly curved; a small obscure dark fuscous discal spot; costal edge posteriorly suffused with

ochreous-yellowish; second line dark fuscous, waved, from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, rather abruptly sinuate inwards beneath middle; a blackish hind-marginal line; cilia whitish-yellowish, with an apical spot, a subapical dash, median and anal spots dark grey. Hind wings with colour and markings as in fore wings, but purple-fuscous ground colour, together with first line, ceasing abruptly below middle and replaced by whitish-ochreous, in which second line is obscurely indicated with fuscous; no discal spot.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*). Also from Amboina, Ceylon, and India.

NOSOPHORA, *Ld.*

Nosophora chironalis, Walk.

Botys chironalis, Walk., 683; *Nosophora chironalis*, *Ld.*, 407, pl. xiv., 12; *N. ochnodes*, *Meyr.*, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.*, 1886, 255.

I was misled into redescribing this species by Walker's express implication that the hind wings were marked with a similar spot to that of the fore wings; on examining his specimen I find that it is unset, and the description of the hind wings doubtless went by conjecture.

PELECYNTIS, *Meyr.*

Pelecyntis abstitalis, Walk.

Also from Tahiti (*Mr. J. J. Walker*).

COMPSOPHILA, *Meyr.*

Compsophila iocosma, *Meyr.*

Niphadaza bicolor, *Butl.*, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1886, 423, pl. x., 8, is a synonym of this.

PYCNARMON, *Ld.*

Pycnarmon jaguaralis, *Gn.*

Also from Cairns, Queensland (coll. *Macleay*).

NOTARCHA, *Meyr.*

Notarcha tharsalea, *n. s.*

♂ ♀, 29—31 mm. Head and antennæ whitish-ochreous. cilia-tions of male one-fourth. Palpi whitish-ochreous, apex of basal

joint dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous, with twelve black spots, arranged one on each shoulder, one on each side, and a dorsal series of four pairs. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, base of second segment, a basal spot on third and fourth, and an apical spot on seventh and anal segments blackish. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior pair with an apical band on tibiae and two spots on tarsi black. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous, costa and hind margin orange-tinged; inner margin broadly orange, forming a separate erect spot near base; markings black, sharply defined; an irregular spot on costa near base; first line irregular, from one-fifth of costa, obsolete towards inner margin; a moderate subquadrate spot beneath costa at one-third, a larger transverse-oblong discal spot in middle, and a smaller round spot beneath and between these; second line rather thick, irregular, from costa before three-fourths to near inner margin at two-thirds, but obsolete on orange suffusion, middle third forming a short acute angle outwards, lower third a short curve inwards; a submarginal series of seven roundish spots, smallest and approaching nearest to hind margin in middle; cilia whitish-ochreous, yellow towards base, barred with blackish. Hind wings whitish-ochreous, hind margin orange-tinged; markings black; a roundish discal spot at one-third; second line as in fore wings, but more irregular; a submarginal series of six spots, uppermost much larger and apical; cilia as in fore wings, but not barred on lower third of hind margin.

Cooktown and Townsville, Queensland; eight specimens (coll. *Macleay*).

Notarcha trigalis, Ld.

This name (quoted as a synonym) should be retained for the species formerly quoted by me as *N. orissalis*, Walk. I adopted the name *orissalis* from Lederer's own identification of his species with Walker's; but Mr. Butler has since kindly pointed out to me that neither the specimen in the British Museum collection (which is not, however, Walker's type), nor Walker's original description, can be truly identical with this species. In this conclusion I quite concur. The quotation of Borneo as a locality should also be struck out. Cooktown, Queensland (coll. *Macleay*), is an additional locality.

CONOGETHES, *Meyr.**Conogethes lictor*, n. s.

♂, 22—23 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen fuscous; antennal ciliations one-third. Palpi dark fuscous, base white. Legs pearly-white. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, strongly bowed; fuscous; lines slender, dark fuscous, well-marked; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, almost straight; second from three-fifths of costa, triangularly indented inwards immediately below costa, below middle rectangularly bent inwards to beneath discal spot, and again rectangularly bent to inner margin before middle; costa whitish-ochreous from before first line to beyond second, before second line dilated into a triangular blotch reaching half across wing, its anterior edge margined by the transverse linear dark fuscous discal spot; cilia fuscous, with a darker line near base, with a white space above anal angle. Hind wings with colour, discal spot, second line, and cilia as in fore wings; but second line not indented beneath costa, white space of cilia larger.

Townsville, Queensland; several specimens (coll. *Macleay*).

Conogethes ædilis, n. s.

♂, 21 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen light fuscous; antennal ciliations one. Legs fuscous-whitish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; fuscous; a small cloudy dark fuscous mark from costa near base; lines slender, somewhat irregular, darker fuscous, indistinct; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, slightly curved; second from two-thirds of costa, where it forms a small spot, irregularly curved outwards, below middle bent inwards to beneath discal spot, and again bent to inner margin beyond middle; costal edge immediately before and beyond second line ochreous-white; discal spot narrow, transverse, somewhat inwards-curved, ochreous-white, laterally dark-margined, touching costal edge before second line; a darker fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia white, with a dark fuscous interrupted line appearing to form bars on basal half, terminal half greyish towards middle of hind margin. Hind wings with colour, second and hind-marginal lines as in fore wings; cilia white, basal half barred with dark fuscous.

Townsville, Queensland; several specimens (coll. *Macleay*).

PACHYZANCLA, *Meyr.**Pachyzancla bianoralis*, Walk.*Botys bianoralis*, Walk., 1001.

♂ ♀, 25—26 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen rather dark fuscous; palpi white towards base beneath; antennal ciliations two-thirds; abdomen with two whitish rings towards apex. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair yellowish-fuscous above. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa slightly sinuate, posteriorly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; rather dark fuscous, with darker markings; first line from one-fourth of costa to before middle of inner margin, somewhat curved outwards; a dot beneath costa at one-third, and a transverse linear discal spot in middle: second line from costa at two-thirds, slightly curved, rather approaching hind margin, beneath middle abruptly bent inwards to beneath discal spot, thence again abruptly bent to inner margin at two-thirds; an interrupted hind-marginal line; cilia fuscous, with a dark fuscous line, and a small white spot above anal angle. Hind wings with colour, discal spot, second and hind-marginal lines as in fore wings; cilia white, with a dark fuscous basal band.

Queensland; two specimens (coll. *Lucas*). Also from Borneo and Ceylon. In two specimens from Ceylon I do not see the white spot in the cilia of fore wings, but there is no other difference.

BOTYODES, *Gn.**Botyodes asialis*, *Gn.*

Botyodes asialis, *Gn.*, 321; *Ld.*, pl. xiii., 8; *Lygropis siriorantha*, *Meyr.*, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1886, 262.

Although I have not obtained a male, I apprehend there is no doubt of this identification. If so, however, either Lederer's generic characters or mine are at fault, but I should like to examine the male before insisting.

STEREOCOPA, *Meyr.**Stereocopa scoparialis*, Walk.

Also from Carnarvon, West Australia; and Victoria.

PTERYGISUS, Butl.

Pterygisus fædalis, Gn.

Isopteryx fædalis, Gn., 228, pl. iv., 7; Snell., Tijds. v. Ent., 1872, 96; *I. spilomelalis*, Walk., 403; *Physematia* (?) *epispila*, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 257.

The ordinary form of this species appears to differ from the Fijian form described by me in having the submarginal markings connected to form a band instead of separate spots, but I now regard this as only local variation. The generic characters given by me at the head of this species are therefore referable to *Pterygisus*, with the correction that the maxillary palpi should be stated as very short, rudimentary.

Queensland: two specimens (coll. Lucas). Also from Fiji, Celebes, Java, Ceylon, India, and Madagascar.

HELLULA, Gn.

Hellula undalis, F.

Leucochroma phidilealis, Walk., 972, and *Leucinodes exemptalis*, ib., Suppl., 1313, are additional synonyms of this species.

Also from Brisbane, Queensland; Glen Innes (3500 ft.), Bathurst, and Cooma, New South Wales; Albany, Geraldton, and Carnarvon, West Australia. Its range extends also to China and South America.

DYSALLACTA, Ld.

Forehead flat, very oblique. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint elongate, slender, with a strong subconical horny projection from apex on inner side. Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected, second joint triangularly scaled, terminal joint concealed. Maxillary palpi moderately long, apex somewhat dilated with scales. Abdomen in male with large exertible anal tuft of hairs. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs one-fourth of inner. Fore wings with vein 10 closely approximated to 9, 11 very oblique. Hind wings rather broader than fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 closely approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

Dysallacta negatalis, Walk.

Phalangiodes negatalis, Walk., 468; *Botys monesusalis*, ib., 653; *B. phanasalis*, ib., 727; *Dysallacta negatalis*, Ld., pl. xiii., 6.

Duaringa and Toowoomba, Queensland; Newcastle, New South Wales; in December. Also from Celebes, Java, and India.

Botys, Tr.*Botys pharidalis*, Walk.

Botys pharidalis (*pharisalis*), Walk., 726.

♂, 20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-brown; palpi white beneath. Antennæ pale ochreous, ciliations two-thirds. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous. Legs white, femora and anterior tibiæ ochreous-fuscous, posterior tibiæ with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; ochreous-brown, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales; markings dark fuscous, tolerably defined; lines slender, waved, first from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, obsolete towards costa, nearly straight, second from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, moderately curved outwards, slightly sinuate beneath costa, triangularly indented at two-thirds to below discal spot; a discal dot close beyond first line, and a small narrow transverse discal spot in middle; cilia grey-whitish, with a thick basal and slenderer median line dark grey. Hind wings fuscous-grey, becoming lighter towards base; faint traces of second line as in fore wings; cilia whitish, with a dark grey basal line.

Sydney, New South Wales; one specimen, in March. Walker's original specimen is in exceedingly bad condition.

Botys phaeopteralis, Gn.

Botys licarsisalis, Walk., 686, is another synonym of this species. Mr. Moore appears to think that this species is not Guénée's *phaeopteralis*, but he gives no reasons; Lederer and Zeller were satisfied that it is.

Botys hipponalis, Walk.

Asopia hipponalis, Walk., 374; *Botys pigresalis*, ib., 724.

♂, 20 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen pale yellowish-ochreous; antennal ciliations $1\frac{1}{3}$; shoulders narrowly dark fuscous; abdomen with two black dots on third segment. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath white towards base. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair with apex of joints dark grey, posterior tibiæ with outer spurs one-third of inner. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; light yellowish-ochreous; costa suffused with dark grey from base to two-thirds; a blackish dot beneath costa near base, and another on inner margin near base; lines slender, irregularly subdentate, dark fuscous; first from one-fifth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, irregular; second from three-fourths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, middle third bent outward in an abrupt quadrate projection; a blackish dot beneath costa at one-third, and small blackish narrow transverse discal spot in middle; a rather narrow irregular grey hind-marginal fascia, somewhat excavated below middle; cilia grey-whitish, with a sharp dark grey line. Hind wings with colour, discal spot, second line, hind-marginal fascia, and cilia as in fore wings; hind-marginal fascia becoming obsolete towards anal angle.

Queensland: one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

Botys epitrota, n. s.

♂, 26 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen light ochreous-yellowish; shoulders narrowly fuscous; abdomen with two dark fuscous dots on anal segment. Palpi dark fuscous, lower half white. Antennæ yellow-whitish, ciliations one. Legs white, anterior pair with a dot at apex of femora and tarsi, and apical half of tibiæ black; posterior tibiæ with outer middle-spur one-third, outer end-spur one-half inner. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin bowed, oblique; light ochreous-yellowish; an indistinct fuscous subcostal streak from base to two-thirds; a dark fuscous dot at base of costa, and another on inner margin near base; lines dark fuscous, interrupted into dots, first from before one-fourth of costa towards one-third of inner margin, not reaching it, second from three-fourths of costa to beyond middle of inner margin, sinuate above middle, below middle rectangularly bent very widely inwards beneath discal spot; a blackish dot beneath costa near

beyond first line, and a moderately large oval blackish discal spot in middle; a waved fuscous subterminal line running from a spot beneath costa to a larger spot on anal angle; a fuscous apical spot; a hind-marginal row of minute dark fuscous dots; cilia whitish-yellowish. Hind wings with colour, second line, apical spot, hind-marginal dots, and cilia as in fore wings; discal spot somewhat smaller, before middle; subterminal line very faint, without spots.

Newcastle, New South Wales; two specimens (Australian Museum).

ISOCENTRIS, n. g.

Forehead flat, vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male filiform, moderately ciliated. Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected, triangularly scaled, terminal joint tolerably concealed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform. Abdomen in male with slender anal tuft, valves tolerably retracted. Posterior tibiæ with spurs all long and almost equal. Fore wings with vein 10 tolerably approximated to 9, 11 oblique. Hind wings about as broad as fore wings; veins 3, 4, 5 approximated at base, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

I have formed this genus to include the species which I formerly placed as a separate section (B) of the genus *Botys*; I suggested at the time the possibility of this course, and it now seems desirable. The characters of *Botys*, as given by me, must of course be altered by striking out the words "or all long and equal."

Isocentris æqualis, Ld.

Botys æqualis, Ld., 468, pl. x., 3.

Duaringa, Queensland: and India.

Isocentris rhodophilalis, Walk.

Endotricha rhodophilalis, Walk., Suppl., 1311; *Botys amœnalis*, ib., 1445.

♂, 18 mm. Head yellow, with a fuscous-red spot on each side of crown. Palpi yellow, apex dark fuscous. Antennæ yellowish, ciliations two-thirds. Thorax yellow, with some ferruginous scales. Abdomen yellowish, segmental margins white, second and anal segments mixed with crimson. Anterior femora fuscous-crimson above, white beneath, tibiæ yellow with blackish apex, first joint

of tarsi yellow with white apex, second and third yellow with black apex, second white at base, fourth and fifth white; middle legs yellow, tarsi white; posterior legs white. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex rectangular, hind margin bowed, oblique; bright yellow; a crimson dot beneath costa near base, a second at one-fifth, and a third on inner margin at one-fifth; lines very slender, indistinct, ferruginous, irregularly sinuate; first from a black dot on costa at one-fourth to inner margin at two-fifths; second from a dark fuscous dot on costa before two-thirds, below middle bent inwards to beneath middle of disc, thence again bent to inner margin at three-fifths; a large irregularly 8-shaped crimson spot in centre of disc, touching angle of second line; a moderate crimson waved submarginal band, attenuated to a point on costa, its middle third curved outwards and partially touching subterminal line; a fine crimson waved subterminal line, and an interrupted crimson hind-marginal line, separated by ferruginous-yellow; cilia silvery-white, basal third crimson, separated by a waved deep crimson line. Hind wings with colour, second line, submarginal band, subterminal and hind-marginal lines, and cilia as in fore wings.

Cape York, Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). Also from Ceylon. Mr. Moore quotes *Samea dives*, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1880, 682, from Formosa, as a synonym of this species; but, although he has probably seen Butler's type, and I have not, I think there must be a mistake somewhere, as I cannot make the description agree at all; for instance, the cilia are given as dark brown.

MECYNA, Gn.

Mecyna polygonalis, Hb.

Also from Glen Innes (4500 feet), Newcastle, Bathurst, and Mount Kosciusko (6500 feet), New South Wales; Albany, Geraldton, and Perth, West Australia.

Mecyna reversalis, Gn.

Mecyna reversalis, Gn., 409.

Cape York, Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). Also from North and South America. The occurrence of this species in Australia seems difficult to believe; but there can be no question as to the identity of the specimen, which is easily distinguishable from any form

of *M. polygonalis* and *M. deprivalis*, and I see no reason to doubt the authenticity of the locality. Of course some confirmatory evidence would be desirable.

Mecyna miniosalis, Gn.

Ebulea miniosalis, Gn., 362; *El. orseisalis*, Walk., 749.

A true *Mecyna*, with the following individual points of structure in male: Labial palpi moderate; maxillary palpi short, loosely dilated; middle tibiæ rough-scaled, with large loose tuft of hairs lying exposed on inner side; posterior tibiæ with a small tuft of short hairs at base, spurs very long, outer three-fourths of inner. Guénée's specific description is sufficient.

Palm Island (Halifax Bay), Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Macleay*). Also from New Guinea and Java.

MYRIOTIS, *Meyr.*

Myriotis ptoalis, Walk.

Also from Geraldton, West Australia, in November.

MNESICTENA, *Meyr.*

Mnesictena pactolina, n. s.

♂ ♀, 20—22 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax deep ochreous-yellow; base of palpi white beneath. Antennæ yellowish, ciliations of male one. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs white, anterior tibiæ and second and third joints of tarsi ochreous-yellow. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex rectangular, hind margin oblique, somewhat rounded; deep ochreous-yellow; a grey dot towards base in middle; lines slender, waved, fuscous-grey; first from one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, somewhat curved; second from two-thirds of costa obliquely outwards, curved round to beneath two-thirds of disc, thence to inner margin at three-fourths; a thick cloudy grey suffused streak from second line above middle to first line below middle; indications of an interrupted grey subterminal line; cilia white, with a blackish-grey basal line, and a small grey apical spot. Hind wings whitish-ochreous; cilia white, basal half whitish-ochreous.

Cooktown and Townsville, Queensland; Port Darwin, North Australia; four specimens.

Mnesictena celatalis, Walk.

Botys celatalis, Walk., 657; *B. suaralis*, ib., Suppl., 1448.

♀, 26 mm. Head and thorax yellow-ochreous, sides of face narrowly white. Palpi ochreous-brown, beneath white towards base. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs white, anterior femora pale ochreous above, anterior tibiæ ochreous at base and with a broad ochreous or dark grey subapical band. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, slightly rounded; light ochreous-yellow; costa suffused with brownish-ochreous; markings brownish-ochreous: first line from before one-fourth of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, somewhat bent below middle; a dot beneath costa at one-third, and a small curved linear transverse discal spot in middle; second line from two-thirds of costa towards anal angle, slightly curved outwards, below middle rectangularly bent inwards to beneath discal spot, and again rectangularly bent to inner margin before two-thirds, somewhat indented below costa and above inner margin; a cloudy subdentate subterminal line from three-fourths of costa to anal angle, thickest above, indented inwards above lower extremity; a cloudy irregular hind-marginal line; cilia ochreous-yellow, tips paler. Hind wings with colour, second, subterminal, and hind-marginal lines, and cilia as in fore wings; a small indistinct cloudy discal spot, touching angle of second line.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. Lucas). Also from Java and Ceylon.

MYRIOSTEPHES, Meyr.

Myriostephes phœnicealis, Hb.

Hæmatia phœnicealis, Hb., Zut., 115, 116; *Rhodaria phœnicealis*, Gn., 173; *R. flegialis*, Walk., 316; *R. panopealis*, ib., 318; *Botys cœciliæalis*, ib., 581; *B. onythesalis*, ib., 734; *Rhodaria ocellusalis*, ib., 923; *R. noraralis*, ib., 926; *Asopia largalis*, ib., 938; *Rhodaria juncturalis*, ib., Suppl., 1283; *R. concatenalis*, ib., 1284; *Myriostephes heliumma*, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1885, 448.

Also from India, China, West Africa, the West Indies, and North and South America. I consider all the forms quoted above identical; but there is more or less

variation in the extent of the yellow suffusion, tending to produce local forms, which nevertheless I do not find constant. Generally there is a tendency in Indo-Malayan and Australian forms to show a yellow sub-marginal streak, which is usually absent in American specimens; but the difference seems unreliable.

Myriostephes achævalis, Walk.

Botys achævalis (*achæusalis*), Walk., 1007.

♂ ♀, 25—27 mm. Head orange, lower part of face dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, lower longitudinal half orange. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, basal joint orange with a black dot, ciliations of male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax orange, shoulders narrowly black. Abdomen orange, with a black band at three-fourths. Legs pale orange, anterior tibiæ banded with black. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; orange; markings blackish, slightly bluish-tinged; a moderate streak along costa from base to two-thirds; a rather narrow straight fascia from two-fifths of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, beneath costal streak dilated to contain a dot of ground colour; a rather narrow fascia from three-fifths of costa to anal angle, much dilated beneath, and confluent with an irregular moderate hind-marginal fascia; cilia dark grey. Hind wings orange; a moderate somewhat irregular blackish hind-marginal fascia, narrowed beneath; cilia dark grey.

Sydney, New South Wales; several specimens in February and March (coll. *Macleay*). Rather a discordant species; but I find the resemblance to *Metallarcha* apparently superficial only.

DEUTERARCHA, *Meyr.*

Deuterarcha xanthomela, *Meyr.*

Also from Toowoomba, Queensland, in December. *Emprepes insignis*, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 431, is a synonym of this.

METALLARCHIA, *Meyr.*

Metallarcha tetraplaca, n. s.

♂ ♀, 19—22 mm. Head yellow, frontal projection flattened-conical. Palpi blackish, lower longitudinal half yellow. Antennæ pale yellowish. Thorax yellow, shoulders dark fuscous. Abdomen

light ochreous-yellow. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair yellowish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex rounded, hind margin very obliquely rounded; clear yellow; markings light ashy-grey, margined with blackish; a streak along costa from base to four-fifths, its apex attenuated; first and second lines moderately broad, fascia-like; first from beyond one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, almost straight; second from costa near apex, continued near and parallel to hind margin to below middle, thence abruptly bent in to beneath middle of disc, sometimes almost reaching first line, and curved strongly round to inner margin at three-fourths; a perpendicular bar from three-fifths of costa to curve of second line, representing discal spot; a black hind-marginal line; cilia grey. Hind wings fuscous-grey; costa suffusedly whitish-ochreous, except on a bar before middle and another almost apical; apex and upper half of hind margin narrowly and irregularly pale ochreous-yellowish, sometimes continued further towards anal angle; cilia whitish-ochreous.

South Australia (probably near Gawler); several specimens (coll. *Macleay*). Intermediate between *M. epichrysa* and *M. eurychrysa*.

Metallarcha eurychrysa, Meyr.

Having obtained a series of specimens, I add the following points to the description:—

♂ ♀, 20—27 mm. Ground colour of fore wings bright yellow; costal streak usually not extending beyond four-fifths; anterior fascia slightly sinuate; second fascia containing a small spot of ground colour on inner margin; hind-marginal yellow dots often nearly obsolete; cilia yellow, with a dark fuscous line, sometimes nearly obsolete, and a dark fuscous apical suffusion. Ground colour of hind wings bright ochreous-yellow.

Geraldton and Albany, West Australia; locally common in November.

Metallarcha pseliota, n. s.

♂ ♀, 18—20 mm. Head deep yellow, frontal projection flattened-conical. Palpi blackish, lower longitudinal half deep yellow. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax deep yellow, shoulders dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-yellow. Legs blackish, posterior pair ochreous-yellow. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin very obliquely rounded;

white, slightly ochreous-tinged: markings blackish: a somewhat irregular streak along costa from base to four-fifths, with a short rounded projection on lower edge before middle; a semi-oval spot on inner margin at one-third, beyond which the inner margin is ochreous-yellow; lines narrow, lower extremities meeting and coalescing on inner margin beyond middle, first from costa at one-third, straight, second from costa at five-sixths, below middle rectangularly bent inwards, forming a short curve beneath two-thirds of disc; a narrow bar from two-thirds of costa to curve of second line, representing discal spot; a blackish hind-marginal band, its anterior edge irregular, closely approaching second line throughout, containing a submarginal series of seven subconfluent round deep ochreous-yellow spots; cilia grey, with a darker line near base. Hind wings ochreous-yellow; a dark fuscous irregular fascia from apex towards two-thirds of inner margin, rapidly attenuated and not nearly reaching it; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line not reaching anal angle; cilia pale ochreous-yellowish.

South Australia (probably near Gawler); several specimens (coll. *Macleay*).

EURYCREON, *Ld.*

Eurycreon ochrochoa, n. s.

♂ ♀, 18 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous; frontal projection rounded; palpi white beneath towards base; antennal ciliations of male one. Legs white, anterior pair fuscous above. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, somewhat rounded; light yellow-ochreous, in female irrorated with pale red-brownish; lines slender, cloudy, dark fuscous; first from inner margin at two-fifths, becoming obsolete towards costa; second slightly waved, from three-fourths of costa, slightly indented above middle, below middle obtusely bent inwards to near middle of disc, thence again rectangularly bent to inner margin at two-thirds; a small roundish discal spot obscurely outlined with red-brownish; cilia light grey, with a somewhat darker line near base. Hind wings with ground colour, second line, and cilia as in fore wings.

Duaringa, Queensland; two specimens sent by Mr. G. Barnard. Nearest to *E. familiaris*, and equally or more short-winged; easily distinguished from it by the ochreous-yellowish colouring, without grey suffusion in hind wings, and the grey cilia.

Euryereon homogama, n. s.

♂ ♀, 16—20 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax pale ochreous; frontal projection obtusely rounded; antennal ciliations of male two-thirds. Palpi brownish-ochreous, lower longitudinal half white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs in male whitish, in female whitish-ochreous, anterior pair brownish-ochreous above. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; in male whitish-ochreous, brownish-tinged, costa obscurely suffused with pale brownish-ochreous, in female wholly pale brownish-ochreous; lines cloudy, fuscous; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, indistinct, towards costa obsolete; second from three-fourths of costa, where it is darkest, above middle shortly indented inwards, below middle obtusely bent inwards to beneath discal spot, and again obtusely bent to two-thirds of inner margin; a small cloudy indistinct ochreous-fuscous spot beneath costa before middle, and a somewhat larger subquadrate discal spot outlined with ochreous-fuscous beyond middle; cilia whitish-ochreous sprinkled with brownish-ochreous, extreme tips fuscous. Hind wings with colour, second line, and cilia as in fore wings.

Carnarvon, West Australia; four specimens in October. Allied to the equally long-winged *E. xenogama* and *E. aphrarcha*, but distinguished from both by its ochreous colouring; the male of *E. xenogama* is very similar to this species, but the female extremely different.

Euryereon xenogama, Meyr.

Also from Perth and Geraldton, West Australia, in November.

Euryereon aphrarcha, n. s.

♂, 16—19 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen greyish-ochreous irrorated with dark grey; frontal projection rounded; antennal ciliations two-thirds. Palpi greyish-ochreous irrorated with black, lower longitudinal half white. Legs whitish, anterior pair dark fuscous. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; rather light fuscous, becoming darker towards basal two-thirds of costa; lines irregular, cloudy, blackish, tolerably distinct; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin; second from three-fourths of costa, above middle shortly indented inwards, below middle obtusely bent inwards to beneath discal spot, and again

obtusely bent to inner margin at three-fifths, preceded and followed by a more or less perceptible white irroration, especially towards costa; an indistinct dark fuscous dot beneath costa before middle, and a small subquadrate discal spot obscurely outlined with cloudy blackish beyond middle; a hind-marginal row of cloudy blackish dots; cilia light greyish-ochreous, with two grey lines. Hind wings pale greyish-ochreous, irregularly irrorated with fuscous; an obscure fuscous discal dot, sometimes obsolete; second line fuscous, formed as in fore wings; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a grey line near base.

Carnarvon, West Australia; four specimens in October.

Eurycreon strangulota, n. s.

♂, 19 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous, irrorated with whitish-ochreous; frontal projection rounded. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath white towards base. Antennæ greyish-ochreous, ciliations one-half. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous, irrorated with dark fuscous on sides of back, segmental margins white. Legs greyish-ochreous suffused with dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish, posterior tibiæ whitish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched on posterior half, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; pale whitish-fuscous, coarsely irrorated with dark fuscous; first and second lines strongly marked, irregular, blackish; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, somewhat angulated in middle; second from three-fourths of costa, somewhat indented above middle, near above anal angle abruptly bent in upwards to beneath discal spot, thence again abruptly curved round to two-thirds of inner margin; a small round pale spot strongly outlined with blackish beneath costa near beyond first line, and a transverse-oblong pale discal spot strongly outlined with blackish beyond middle; a blackish dot on costa above discal spot; a cloudy irregular blackish hind-marginal line; cilia grey-whitish, with a cloudy dark grey line tending to be interrupted and to form bars, costal cilia whitish with two cloudy blackish dots between second line and apex. Hind wings with colour, second and hind-marginal lines, and cilia as in fore wings; a narrow transverse strongly marked blackish discal spot before middle.

Bathurst, New South Wales; one specimen, in March. Allied to *E. capnochroa*; differs by the larger size, pale centre of subcostal spot beyond first line, reduction of subquadrate ante-apical spots of costa to cloudy dots,

origin of second line from costa nearer apex, paler cilia, and other minor points.

Eurycreon hemicirca, n. s.

♂, 19 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, irrorated with whitish-ochreous; frontal projection small, rounded. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous spotted with fuscous, ciliations two-thirds. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous, irregularly irrorated with dark fuscous. Anterior legs fuscous, tibiæ and tarsi ringed with ochreous-whitish; middle and posterior femora fuscous-whitish with dark fuscous subapical rings, tibiæ whitish with dark fuscous subbasal and subapical bands, tarsi dark fuscous, apex of joints whitish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; pale whitish-fuscous, irregularly suffused with pale fuscous and irrorated with dark fuscous; lines rather irregular, strong, dark fuscous; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin; second from four-fifths of costa, tolerably parallel to hind margin, somewhat sinuate above middle, at two-thirds obtusely bent inwards to beneath discal spot, and again rectangularly bent to two-thirds of inner margin; a small round spot strongly outlined with dark fuscous beneath costa beyond first line, and a transverse-oblong discal spot strongly outlined with dark fuscous beyond middle; three semi-circular rings outlined strongly with dark fuscous on costa, first above discal spot, third immediately preceding and confluent with second line; a hind-marginal series of cloudy dark fuscous lunules; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, obscurely barred with grey, and with a cloudy dark grey line. Hind wings with colour, second line and following shade, hind-marginal lunules, and cilia as in fore wings; a dark fuscous oblique transverse-linear discal spot before middle.

Launceston, Tasmania; one specimen, in January. Very similar to *E. strangalota*, but with second line of fore wings rising from still nearer apex, and distinguished from all species of the genus by the semicircular dark rings on costa.

Eurycreon capnochroa, Meyr.

Also from Glen Innes and Mount Kosciusko (3600 feet), New South Wales; Hobart, Tasmania.

Eurycreon liophæa, n. s.

♂, 15 mm. Head and thorax fuscous; frontal projection rounded-conical. Palpi fuscous, lower longitudinal half white.

Antennæ light fuscous, ciliations one-half. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous, segmental margins white. Anterior legs dark fuscous, apex of tarsal joints whitish; middle and posterior legs white. Fore wings rather elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous; lines slender, dark fuscous; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, indistinct; second from three-fourths of costa, slightly indented above middle, near above anal angle abruptly bent in upwards to beneath discal spot, and again rectangularly bent to two-thirds of inner margin; a very small round spot finely outlined with dark fuscous beneath costa beyond first line, and a curved oblong-transverse discal spot finely outlined with dark fuscous beyond middle; a cloudy dark fuscous somewhat interrupted hind-marginal line; cilia whitish-grey, with a cloudy grey interrupted line. Hind wings with colour, second and hind-marginal lines, and cilia as in fore wings; a cloudy oblique transverse-linear dark fuscous discal spot before middle.

Sydney, New South Wales; one specimen. Very like *E. capnochroa*, but quite without costal spots, bars in cilia, or white centre of discal spot.

Eurycreon ochreipennis, Butl.

Pterygisus ochreipennis, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 429, pl. x., 9.

This is the insect formerly alluded to by me as Felder's *Botys beatalis*; I now think this identification erroneous, and regard Felder as having probably intended a species of *Metallarcha*.

Eurycreon ateloxantha, n. s.

♂, 10—11 mm. Head and thorax fuscous; frontal projection small, rounded. Palpi dark fuscous, lower longitudinal half white. Antennæ pale fuscous, ciliations two-thirds. Abdomen dark fuscous, mixed with yellowish towards base, anal tuft ochreous-whitish. Anterior legs dark fuscous; middle and posterior legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, rounded beneath; whitish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous, appearing rather dark fuscous, with deep reddish-ochreous reflections; lines blackish fuscous: first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, rather irregular; second from three-fourths of costa,

slightly indented above middle, near above anal angle abruptly bent inwards to below discal spot, thence again rectangularly bent to two-thirds of inner margin: a small roundish spot beneath costa beyond first line, and a transverse-oblong discal spot, both strongly outlined with blackish-fuscous; second line preceded and followed on costa by a pale spot: a blackish-fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia grey-whitish, with a dark fuscous line. Hind wings ochreous-yellow; base and centre of disc irrorated with dark fuscous; second line and cilia as in fore wings; a transverse linear dark fuscous discal spot before middle; space between second line and hind margin wholly suffused with dark fuscous, except towards anal angle.

Toowoomba (2000 feet), Queensland; two specimens in December.

Euryercon lamprodeta, Meyr.

Aporocosmus bracteatus, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 399, is a synonym of this. I daresay the Australian locality quoted by Butler may be correct, but I should like confirmation.

Euryercon massalis, Walk.

Also from Rosewood, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales.

CRIOPHTHONA, Meyr.

Criophthona harmodia, n. s.

♂, 15—18 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath white towards base. Antennæ fuscous, ciliations one. Abdomen fuscous, anal tuft pale greyish-ochreous. Legs fuscous. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa sinuate, apex obtuse, hind margin very obliquely rounded; shining ochreous-fuscous; lines obscurely darker; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, very indistinct, sometimes anteriorly whitish-edged near inner margin; second from three-fourths of costa, somewhat indented above middle, at two-thirds obtusely bent inwards to beneath discal spot, and again rectangularly bent to two-thirds of inner margin, posteriorly more or less partially finely edged with white, sometimes forming a spot on costa: a roundish spot very obscurely outlined with darker before middle, and a subquadrate spot somewhat more distinctly outlined beyond middle, intervening space sometimes obscurely whitish; cilia shining grey. Hind wings fuscous-grey, towards apex darker:

second line somewhat darker, formed as in fore wings; cilia grey-whitish, with a cloudy grey line.

Albany, West Australia; three specimens, in December.

SEDENIA, Gn.

Sedenia rupalis, Gn.

Also from Glen Innes, Bathurst, and Cooma, New South Wales; Launceston, Tasmania; Mount Lofty, South Australia; Geraldton, West Australia.

Sedenia cervicalis, Gn.

Also from Glen Innes and Cooma, New South Wales; Wimmera, Victoria.

Sedenia aspasta, n. s.

♂, 12—15 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath white. Antennæ light fuscous, ciliations two. Abdomen fuscous, segmental margins pale yellowish. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair yellow-whitish. Fore wings very elongate-triangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded, hind margin very oblique, hardly rounded; fuscous, ochreous-tinged, sprinkled with blackish; lines hardly perceptibly darker, almost obsolete; first from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin; second from five-sixths of costa to very near anal angle, abruptly bent in thence to beneath two-thirds of disc, and again rectangularly bent to inner margin near anal angle; cilia fuscous. Hind wings ochreous-yellow; a narrow dark fuscous border extending completely round wing, but nearly obsolete on inner margin; cilia pale fuscous-grey.

Carnarvon, West Australia; two specimens in October.

TRITÆA, Meyr.

Tritæa ustalis, Walk.

Also from Rosewood, Queensland; Glen Innes, Bathurst, and Cooma, New South Wales; Wimmera, Victoria; Geraldton, West Australia; from October to April.

Nymphula sordida, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 432, is an additional synonym of this.

SCOPARIADÆ.

ECLIPSIODES, *Meyr.**Eclipsiodes drosera*, n. s.

♂ ♀, 18—20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous, slightly mixed with white; forehead with a short cone, sometimes obsolete; palpi rather long, terminal joint concealed. Fore wings triangular, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, with some scattered white scales tending to form a cloudy patch on costa before second line and another on anal angle; lines subdentate, black; first from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, somewhat curved; second from three-fourths of costa to three-fifths of inner margin, sinuate inwards below middle, followed on costa and sometimes on inner margin by a small cloudy white spot; orbicular and claviform roundish, outlined with blackish, obscure, touching first line; reniform tolerably 8-shaped, outlined with blackish, almost touching second line beneath; a cloudy darker shade near beyond and parallel to second line; an irregular white marginal line, sometimes obsolete, margined obscurely with blackish; cilia grey, with a dark grey line. Hind wings dark fuscous; two or three cloudy whitish spots before middle, and a curved series of small white partially confluent spots beyond middle, all sometimes obsolete; cilia as in fore wings.

Victoria; several specimens (coll. *Lucas*).

Eclipsiodes crypsirantha, *Meyr.*

Also from Duarina, Queensland; Blackheath (3500 feet) and Bathurst, New South Wales.

NYCTARCHA, *Meyr.**Nyctarcha ophideres*, *Walk.*

Also from Duarina, Queensland.

Nyctarcha paracentra, n. s.

♀, 15 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs blackish; palpi white beneath towards base; apex of tarsal joints yellow-whitish. Fore wings suboblong, rather dilated posteriorly, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, purplish-tinged; a cloudy outwardly oblique whitish spot on costa at two-thirds, reaching half across wing; a short

white erect linear mark on inner margin at three-fourths; cilia dark fuscous. Hind wings light orange; a small dark fuscous basal patch, narrowly extended along inner margin to anal angle; a moderate blackish hind-marginal border, its anterior edge semi-circularly excavated on upper half, and rather prominent below middle; cilia dark fuscous, on inner margin pale yellowish.

York, West Australia; one specimen, in October, not in very good condition; it is immediately separated from the other species with orange hind wings by the blackish base. I have seen a second specimen, also West Australian.

SCOPARIA, *Hw.*

Scoparia threnodes, n. s.

♂ ♀, 15—17 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax blackish; palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, base white; antennal ciliations of male one-half; thorax with a forwards-angulated white transverse bar very near posterior extremity. Abdomen whitish-grey, apex whitish-ochreous. Legs blackish, apex of joints white. Fore wings elongate, triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; grey, coarsely irrorated with black and with some scattered white scales, appearing almost blackish; first line indistinct, whitish, posteriorly black-margined, somewhat curved; orbicular and claviform roundish, black-margined but hardly traceable, touching first line; reniform 8-shaped, black-margined, tolerably distinct except beneath, often connected with costa by a whitish suffusion; second line very indistinct, whitish, anteriorly black-margined; subterminal line rather broad, cloudy, white, more or less distinct, almost touching second line in middle; an irregular white marginal line; cilia grey, with a blackish line near base, narrowly barred with white, extreme tips white. Hind wings $1\frac{1}{2}$; pale grey, towards hind margin somewhat darker, with a faint post-median line; cilia grey-whitish, with a grey line.

Perth, West Australia; five specimens, in November. Nearest to *S. anthracias*, from which it differs by the white thoracic marking, traceable white lines of fore wings, and other points. In my tabulation it falls under the same head with *S. chalicodes*, from which it differs widely by the dense black irroration.

Scoparia chiasta, Meyr.

Also from Melbourne, Victoria.

Scoparia spelæa, Meyr.

Also from Toowoomba, Queensland.

Scoparia plagiotis, n. s.

♀, 19—20 mm. Head grey mixed with white. Palpi four, grey mixed with black, white towards base beneath. Antennæ pale grey. Thorax ochreous-grey, somewhat mixed with blackish. Abdomen whitish-grey, apex whitish-ochreous. Legs dark fuscous irrorated with white, apex of joints white. Fore wings elongate, narrow, subtriangular, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin nearly straight, oblique, rounded beneath; light grey, ochreous-tinged, partially irrorated with white; veins rather strongly and irregularly but incompletely marked with black; first line cloudy, white, strongly curved, posteriorly blackish-margined near costa; orbicular and claviform very small, elongate-oval, outlined with black, touching first line; reniform 8-shaped, very indistinctly blackish-margined; second line cloudy, white; subterminal line cloudy, white, touching second line in middle; cilia whitish, obscurely barred with ochreous-grey, and with a cloudy grey line. Hind wings $1\frac{2}{3}$; whitish-grey, hind margin scarcely darker; cilia white, with a pale grey line.

Campbelltown, Tasmania; two specimens in December. Not very near any other; may be placed between *S. clodoralis* and *S. manganutis*. In tabulation falls with *S. chalicodes*; easily separated by the distinct white lines.

TETRAPROSOPUS, Butl.

Tetraprosopus Meyrickii, Butl.

Also from Glen Innes (4500 feet), Newcastle, and Bathurst, New South Wales.

XEROSCOPA, Meyr.

Xeroscopa philonephes, Meyr.

Also from Mount Kosciusko (4700 feet), New South Wales.

Xeroscopa nephelitis, n. s.

♂ ♀, 22—24 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs glossy grey, slightly ochreous-tinged; antennal ciliations of male one-half; posterior tibiæ ochreous-white. Palpi two, fuscous-grey,

base white. Fore wings elongate, subtriangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; glossy ochreous-grey, irrorated with grey-whitish; cilia glossy whitish-grey, with a faint darker line near base. Hind wings whitish-grey, ochreous-tinged; a somewhat darker very obscure hind-marginal band; cilia whitish, with a grey line.

Mount Kosciusko (5000—6000 feet), New South Wales; four specimens, in January.

CRAMBIDÆ,

DIATRÆA, *Guild.*

Diatræa parramattella, Meyr.

Chilo parramattellus, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 1878, 178.

CALAMOTROPHA, *Z.*

Calamotropha dielota, Meyr.

Also from Queensland (coll. *Lucas*).

PTOCHOSTOLA, *Meyr.*

Ptochostola microphæella, Walk.

Crambus microphæellus, Walk., Suppl., 1758; *Ptochostola dimidiella*, Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 1878, 190; *ib.*, 1882, 154.

Also from Brisbane, Queensland; Bathurst and Blackheath, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Launceston and Hobart, Tasmania; Penola, South Australia; Albany, West Australia; from September to April. By an error of observation I formerly recorded this name of Walker's as a synonym of *Crambus cuneiferellus*.

THINASOTIA, *Hein.*

Thinasotia claviferella, Walk.

Aquila claviferella, Walk., Suppl., 1765; *Aphomia strigosa*, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, 398, pl. xliii., 10; *Crambus strigosus*, Meyr., Trans. N. Zeal. Inst., 1882, 31.

Melbourne, Victoria; Hobart, Tasmania; besides the recorded New Zealand localities. The distribution of this species is quite exceptional.

Thinasotia lativittalis, Walk.

Also from Deloraine and Georges Bay, Tasmania;
Ardrossan, South Australia; Perth, West Australia.

HEDNOTA, *Meyr.**Hednota pleniferella*, Walk.

Also from Deloraine, Tasmania.

Hednota torotis, n. s.

♂ ♀, 13—19 mm. Head pale ochreous, with a white line above eyes, cone slight. Palpi three, dark ochreous-fuscous mixed with white, beneath white. Antennæ grey, in male triangularly dentate, teeth ending in tufts of long cilia. Thorax brownish-ochreous. Abdomen grey. Legs grey-whitish, anterior tibiae greyish-ochreous. Fore wings elongate, subtriangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin oblique, sinuate-indentured in middle; veins 4 and 5 separate, 11 bent; in male ochreous-brown, in female greyish-ochreous, partially somewhat irrorated with white, sometimes becoming white on posterior half; a blackish irroration towards middle of disc; a more or less defined narrow snow-white median longitudinal streak from base to hind margin, partially black-margined, suffusedly interrupted towards base and cut by discal spot; a moderate oval leaden-metallic discal spot beyond middle, suffusedly margined with black; a slightly sinuate leaden-metallic transverse line from five-sixths of costa to anal angle; a white hind-marginal fascia, anterior edge convex and preceded by a cloudy blackish irroration which is cut by the metallic transverse line, containing five or six elongate black hind-marginal marks on veins; cilia glossy grey, basal half whitish with a black line near base, except on lower third of hind margin, where it is wholly glossy metallic-grey. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 coincident; in male dark grey, in female grey; cilia grey-whitish, with a grey line.

Melbourne, Victoria; several specimens (coll. *Lucas*). Somewhat allied to *H. pedionoma* and *H. longipalpella*, but very distinct.

Hednota pedionoma, *Meyr.*

Also from Melbourne and the Wimmera, Victoria;
Launceston, Tasmania.

Hednota gelastis, n. s.

♂, 9 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen grey-whitish irrorated with dark fuscous; cone slight; palpi four. Antennæ greyish, filiform, moderately ciliated (1). Legs fuscous, posterior pair grey-whitish. Fore wings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin extremely oblique, almost straight; veins 4 and 5 separate; grey-whitish, irrorated with dark fuscous; two thick ochreous-brown transverse lines, partially irrorated with blackish, first from two-fifths of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, somewhat curved outwards, second from three-fourths of costa to four-fifths of inner margin, upper half moderately curved outwards; an obscure white discal dot between them; cilia grey-whitish, with a blackish line near base and grey subapical line. Hind wings subovate, hardly broader than fore wings; veins 4 and 5 from a point; grey; cilia light grey.

Campbelltown, Tasmania; one specimen in December. The smallest and most inconspicuous species, abnormal in appearance from the smaller hind wings and peculiar markings.

Hednota panselenella, Meyr.

Also from Hobart, Tasmania.

Hednota acontophora, Meyr.

Also from Hobart, Tasmania; Adelaide, South Australia.

Hednota asterias, n. s.

♂, 27 mm. Head ferruginous, face fuscous, cone moderate. Palpi 4½, fuscous, white towards base beneath. Antennæ grey, subdentate, very shortly ciliated (1). Thorax ashy-grey. Abdomen grey-whitish, ochreous-tinged. Legs grey, posterior pair grey-whitish. Fore wings elongate, moderately dilated, subtriangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin hardly perceptibly sinuate, slightly oblique, rounded beneath; veins 4 and 5 separate; glossy grey, slightly ochreous-tinged, somewhat irrorated with whitish-grey; margins of veins marked by fine unevenly scattered black scales; a round clear white discal dot beyond middle; cilia glossy light grey, with a darker ochreous-grey line near base. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 short-stalked; beneath with a longitudinal fold near inner margin, its edge fringed with rough hairs on anal half; whitish-grey, towards hind margin scarcely darker; cilia grey-whitish, with a light grey line.

Albany, West Australia ; one specimen in December. *Crambus demissalis*, Walk., is represented in the British Museum collection by a rather poor specimen of this species, but it is apparent that there must be some error ; Walker describes his species as silvery-white, with black discal and marginal points, and in other respects quite distinct ; his name may therefore be dropped until the type is discovered. As an instance of confusion of types in the same genus, I may mention that Walker's *Crambus cunciferellus* was at one time represented in the collection by a specimen of the absurdly different *Thudaca obliquella* ; his description being really recognisable enough.

EROMENE, Hb.

Eromene ocella, Hw.

Mount Lofty, South Australia ; one specimen taken by Mr. E. Guest. I was extremely surprised to receive this species, and inquired particularly into its capture ; Mr. Guest informed me that he took it himself in 1885, and had never met with a second specimen, and suggested that, as the locality was within a hundred yards of a grocery store, the pupa might have been imported in straw from the South of Europe. I am disposed to think that this is not altogether improbable, but more evidence is required. The species is recorded from Europe, North Africa, Madeira, and North America ; it therefore possesses some means of distribution.

GALLERIADÆ.

HETEROMICTA, Meyr.

Heteromicta pachytera, Meyr.

Also from Sydney, New South Wales ; Melbourne, Victoria ; Quorn, South Australia ; Geraldton, West Australia. The sexes are similar ; size varies from 16 to 26 mm.

MELISSOBLAPTES, Z.

The two following species are true *Melissoblaptēs*, as distinguished from *Heteromicta*.

Melissoblaptes sordidella, Walk.*Gyrtona sordidella*, Walk., Suppl., 1723.

♀, 24 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax greyish-ochreous suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, ringed with paler. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, segments suffused with grey except on margins. Legs dark fuscous, apex of joints ochreous-whitish, posterior pair suffused with ochreous-whitish. Fore wings elongate, suboblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; fuscous, somewhat sprinkled irregularly with ochreous-whitish, and coarsely irrorated with black; an obscure darker fascia near before and parallel to first line; lines thick, cloudy, dark fuscous; first from two-fifths of costa to before middle of inner margin, somewhat curved; second from close beyond middle of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, rather sinuate inwards beneath costa, almost rectangularly angulated in middle; a dark fuscous discal dot between them; a cloudy darker band between second line and hind margin, parallel to second line; a hind-marginal row of small dark fuscous subconfluent spots; cilia fuscous, with ochreous-whitish and black points. Hind wings whitish-fuscous, somewhat darker posteriorly; a fuscous hind-marginal line interrupted by whitish-ochreous dots; cilia whitish-fuscous.

Blackheath (3500 feet), New South Wales; one specimen in February.

Melissoblaptes ægidia, n. s.

♂ ♀, 23—32 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax light grey; antennæ in male quite naked. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey. Fore wings elongate, suboblong, costa rather strongly arched, apex round-pointed, hind margin rather strongly oblique, almost straight; light grey, with a few fine scattered black scales; basal area somewhat mixed with light brown-reddish and black scales, especially in male; lines subdentate, blackish, somewhat mixed with light brown-reddish; first from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, somewhat curved outwards, rather thick, towards inner margin slender; second from three-fourths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin, slender, moderately bent outwards above middle; some reddish scales towards hind margin, especially in male; cilia grey-whitish, somewhat mixed with reddish, with two dark grey lines. Hind wings pale grey, ochreous-tinged; cilia whitish-grey. Under surface of fore wings in male with disc wholly fulvous.

Mount Lofty, South Australia; two specimens taken by Mr. E. Guest.

PHYCITIDÆ.

CEROPREPES, Z.

The essential characters of the neuration (previously not quite correctly stated by me) are: Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 separate, 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9. Hind wings with veins 4 and 5 stalked from a point with 3. Although in the case of the following species the male is unknown, I have little doubt of its correct location.

Ceroprepes sebasmia, n. s.

♀, 24 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs blackish-grey, closely irrorated with whitish; palpi with scales of second joint forming a short triangular apical tuft beneath, terminal joint obtuse. Abdomen greyish-ochreous. Fore wings elongate, narrow at base, posteriorly moderately dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, hind margin somewhat obliquely rounded; dark grey, densely irrorated with whitish; veins obscurely blackish; first line indicated by a very fine irregular black line from one-third of costa obliquely outwards, in disc forming an angle and becoming obsolete; cilia grey irrorated with white. Hind wings pale greyish-ochreous, apex suffusedly fuscous; a cloudy fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a cloudy fuscous line.

Quorn, South Australia; one specimen in October.

CONOBATHRA, *Meyr.**Conobathra automorpha*, *Meyr.*

Also from Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

CANTHELEA, *Walk.*

Forehead vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male stout, filiform, minutely ciliated (!), slightly sinuate at base, sinuation with a streak of slightly rough scales above. Labial palpi moderate, arched, ascending, with loosely appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, loosely scaled. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft. Middle tibiæ smooth-scaled; posterior tibiæ with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 approximated at base, 7 absent, 8 and 9 stalked,

10 closely approximated to 9. Hind wings $1\frac{1}{2}$; veins 4 and 5 stalked from a point with 3, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

Nearly approaching *Catastia* in structure; differing principally by the smooth middle tibiæ. The sinuation and roughening of the antennæ are much less apparent than in *Catastia*, and the palpi more ascending.

Canthelea ægnalis, Walk.

Pyralis ægnalis (*ægnusalis*), Walk., Pyr., 905; *Canthelea gratella*, ib., Cr., 26; Suppl., 1726.

♂ ♀, 16—19 mm. Head yellow-ochreous, mixed with ferruginous. Palpi yellow-ochreous, terminal joint and apex of second ferruginous in front. Antennæ yellow-ochreous, scale-streak dark fuscous. Thorax in male yellow-ochreous, shoulders reddish-ochreous; in female wholly reddish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior pair carmine-tinged, more or less suffused with dark fuscous, middle pair with apex of tibiæ carmine, tarsi suffused with dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate, posteriorly gradually dilated, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; in female an ochreous-white costal streak, suffusedly margined beneath with dark grey mixed with crimson; markings dull crimson, somewhat mixed with grey, especially in female, where they are also more suffused; a thick upwards-curved streak from middle of base to inner margin at one-third; first line from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, narrow, irregular, generally more or less interrupted; second line from four-fifths of costa to four-fifths of inner margin, irregular, above middle with a sharp indentation inwards sending a projection into disc, on which are often two transversely placed dark grey dots; a variable irregular hind-marginal fascia, suffusedly confluent with second line at both extremities; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, greyish-tinged, with two cloudy pale crimson lines. Hind wings pale whitish-ochreous; apex suffused with fuscous; a cloudy fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia ochreous-whitish, with a cloudy fuscous line.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*). Also from Ceylon. I have described the species from a series of Ceylon specimens.

MYELOIS, Z.

Myelois actiosella, Walk.*Aurana actiosella*, Walk., 122.

♂, 17 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi fuscous, second joint with apex and two bands whitish. Antennæ, thorax, and abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous ringed with white, posterior tibiæ whitish. Fore wings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa almost straight, apex obtuse, hind margin rather oblique, straight, rounded beneath; white, with a few fine scattered fuscous scales; a fuscous basal fascia, its outer edge running from near base of costa to one-fourth of inner margin; a slender obscure fuscous streak along basal half of costa; first line thick, dark fuscous, becoming lighter beneath, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin, anterior edge concave, posteriorly connected beneath with second line by a fuscous oblong patch covering dorsal half of median area; two black dots transversely placed in disc above middle; a thick dark fuscous streak from apex of costa to posterior angle of dorsal fuscous patch, intersected by second line, which is whitish, margined anteriorly with dark fuscous and posteriorly with light fuscous, running from four-fifths of costa to inner margin before anal angle, somewhat sinuate; an interrupted blackish hind-marginal line; cilia light fuscous, becoming white towards apex. Hind wings grey, semitransparent; a cloudy dark grey hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a grey line.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*). Also from Ceylon.

EUZOPHERA, Z.

Euzophera subarcuella, Meyr.

This species is correctly referable here, and it was by error that I removed it to *Cateremna*. The fore wings in the male have a long tuft of hairs beneath the costa, rising from the base; a peculiar character, but I regard it as merely specific.

Also from Glen Innes and Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Mount Lofty and Ardrossan, South Australia.

Euzophera holophragma, n. s.

♀, 14 mm. Head grey mixed with white. Palpi white with a few dark grey scales, terminal joint and apex of second blackish-grey, terminal joint short. Antennæ grey-whitish. Thorax grey,

irrorated with white and obscurely spotted with blackish. Abdomen pale ochreous-grey. Legs blackish, partially irrorated with white, apex of joints white. Fore wings elongate, moderately dilated, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin obliquely rounded; light grey, with a few fine scattered black scales; a straight transverse darker shade formed by blackish irroration from one-fifth of costa to one-third of inner margin; an ill-defined downwards-curved white band, sprinkled with black scales, from costa beyond this shade, returning to costa before second line, enclosing a short cloudy blackish streak along median part of costa, and cut by a strong blackish bar before middle representing first line; a small blackish transverse discal spot beyond middle; second line from costa near apex to anal angle, whitish, very obscure except on costa, where it becomes white, margined anteriorly with blackish, indented above middle, followed on costa by a blackish suffusion; cilia grey, irrorated with white. Hind wings light fuscous-grey, darker towards apex; a darker hind-marginal line; cilia grey-whitish.

Carnarvon, West Australia; one specimen in October. Nearly allied to *E. subarcuella*, but readily separated by the strong blackish bar cutting the subcostal band of fore wings, and by the substitution of black for the characteristic purple scales strewn on this band.

EUCARPHIA, *IIb.*

Eucarpia tritalis, Walk.

Also from Duaringa and Toowoomba, Queensland; Glen Innes, Orange, and Cooma, New South Wales; Albany, Geraldton, and Perth, West Australia.

TETRALOPHA, *Z.*

Forehead vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ two-thirds, in male dentate, dentations terminating in tufts of long cilia (2), towards apex filiform, pubescent. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, with appressed scales, terminal joint short, cylindrical. Maxillary palpi in male terminating in a long single or double pencil of fine hairs. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft. Fore wings with veins 4 and 5 from a point, 7 absent, 8 and 9 stalked. Hind wings $1\frac{2}{3}$; vein 3 closely approximated to 4 at base, 4 and 5 stalked, 7 out of 6 near origin, anastomosing with 8 to near middle.

Tetralopha piratis, n. s.

♂, 28 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and anterior legs white sprinkled with fuscous; tuft of maxillary palpi yellow-whitish. Antennæ grey-whitish. Abdomen white, segments suffused with dark fuscous towards base. (Middle and posterior legs broken.) Fore wings elongate, posteriorly strongly dilated, costa bent beyond middle, apex obtuse, hind margin somewhat oblique, straight, rounded beneath; white, irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous; basal third wholly fuscous except towards costa, bounded by first line; a strong black line from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, forming a tuft of raised scales in disc; first line from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, clear white, margined with black on both sides but less completely posteriorly, somewhat sinuate irregularly below middle; a transverse curved fine linear dark fuscous mark in disc beyond middle; second line white, ill-defined, obscurely fuscous-margined, from near before apex to near before anal angle, angularly indented beneath costa; veins posteriorly obscurely dark fuscous, interrupted on second line; a dark fuscous interrupted hind-marginal line; cilia white mixed with fuscous, with an obscure fuscous line. Hind wings grey-whitish, semitransparent; costa posteriorly and hind margin very narrowly grey; a dark grey hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a grey line.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

ETIELLA, Z.

Etiella chrysoporella, Meyr.

Also from Duaringa and Toowoomba, Queensland; Bathurst, New South Wales; Geraldton and Carnarvon, West Australia.

Etiella Behrii, Z.

Also from Brisbane, Queensland; Glen Innes, Bathurst, and Cooma, New South Wales; Perth, West Australia.

EPICROCIS, Z.

I consider this generic name is to be used for the genus now generally known as *Salebria*, Hein. The name *Salebria* was first used by Zeller in 1846 for that section of *Pempelia* characterised by scale-tufts on surface of wings; afterwards Heinemann described as *Salebria*

of Zeller a genus distinguished from true *Pempelia* by the presence of vein 5 in the hind wings, but this is not Zeller's group. Zeller did not employ the name after 1847, considering the section untenable. In 1848 Zeller founded the genus *Epicrocis* on a single species, *E. festivella*; this species does not, in my judgment, differ generically from the species of Heinemann's genus *Salebria*, and the characters are given correctly and in full; I therefore have no hesitation in adopting it. This (with some other exotic genera described at the same time) does not seem ever to have been re-examined by Zeller in later years, or he would probably have noticed this identity.

Epicrocis eucometis, Meyr.

Salebria squamicornis, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 439, is a synonym of this.

Epicrocis gypsopa, Meyr.

Also from Albany, York, Perth, and Carnarvon, West Australia.

Epicrocis macrota, n. s.

♂ ♀, 18–22 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey, thinly irrorated with blackish; palpi in female very long, porrected; maxillary palpi of male ochreous-yellow. Antennæ grey, basal joint and tuft black, tuft large. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous, greyish-tinged. Legs grey-whitish irrorated with black, tibiae with subapical black bands, anterior tarsi blackish. Fore wings elongate, very narrow, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather obliquely rounded; grey, towards costa and hind margin with fine scattered black scales; basal third crossed by six fine longitudinal black lines; inner margin mixed with pale reddish-ochreous; an ill-defined white spot on inner margin at one-fourth, sometimes obsolete; first line slender, whitish, posteriorly black-margined, somewhat irregular, from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, somewhat angulated in middle; a pale reddish-ochreous suffusion, mixed with white, towards middle of disc; a small black discal spot at two-thirds, beneath which is a roundish patch irrorated with black; second line slender, whitish, blackish-margined, from five-sixths of costa to before anal angle, angulated obtusely inwards at one-fourth, outwards in middle, and somewhat sinuate inwards near inner margin; a black hind-marginal line; cilia grey, with rows of white

and black points. Hind wings thinly scaled, ochreous-grey-whitish, apex and upper part of hind margin narrowly greyish; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Carnarvon, West Australia; six specimens in October, principally on *Eucalyptus* blossom after dark. Immediately recognisable by the extremely narrow fore wings; nearest allied to *E. gypsopa*.

Epicrocis mesembrina, n. s.

♂, 21 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and legs dark grey sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen dark grey, margins of segments broadly whitish-yellow. Fore wings elongate, narrow at base, moderately dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, hind margin rather oblique, rounded beneath; dark grey, closely irrorated with white; inner margin irregularly blackish towards base, forming a small spot before first line; first line from one-third of costa to two-fifths of inner margin, irregular, white, on upper half obsolete, posteriorly sharply black-margined throughout, the margin forming a small spot on costa; a dark fuscous erect cloudy spot from inner margin beyond middle, reaching half across wing; a blackish transverse-linear discal dot; second line indicated by dark fuscous margins, from four-fifths of costa to four-fifths of inner margin, rather irregular, indented inwards beneath costa, posterior margin suffusedly dilated towards apex; a dark fuscous hind-marginal line; cilia dark grey, with rows of whitish points. Hind wings ochreous-yellow; a narrow dark fuscous hind-marginal border, uniting at apex with a somewhat broader costal border; cilia grey, with a darker basal line.

Albany, West Australia; one specimen (Australian Museum).

Epicrocis festivella, Z.

Epicrocis festivella, Z., Is., 1848, 878; ib., Caff., 77;

Pyrallis ratoalis, Walk., 916; *Scopula albigeralis*,
ib., Suppl., 1468.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. Lucas). Also from Java, Ceylon, and South Africa.

Epicrocis euraphella, Meyr.

Although the male is still unknown, I conjecture that the species should be placed in this genus rather than in *Hypophana*, because of its evident relationship to *E. macrota*.

PEMPELIA, *Ib.*

The following species agrees with this genus so far as the structure of the female permits a conclusion to be formed; but it is of peculiar facies, and may prove on discovery of the male to be a distinct genus.

Pempelia (?) *hemichlæna*, n. s.

♀, 18—21 mm. Head and thorax whitish, suffusedly spotted with pale ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous, second joint with three whitish bands, third apical. Antennæ grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous, tarsi suffused with grey. Fore wings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa bent beyond middle, apex obtuse, hind margin somewhat oblique, straight, rounded beneath; fuscous; basal half whitish-ochreous, bounded by a sinuate line from middle of costa to middle of inner margin, bordered on lower half by a white streak margined anteriorly with reddish and posteriorly with blackish; a central longitudinal reddish streak from base of wing to apex of white streak, having beneath its middle a large tuft of reddish scales mixed with blackish, and margined above by a grey suffusion which extends to costa at one-fourth; a tuft of raised scales near inner margin beyond white streak; a whitish-ochreous black-margined crescentic mark in disc beyond middle; a very faintly indicated grey-whitish subterminal line, sinuate and dilated on costa; some reddish scales towards apex; a black hind-marginal line, tending to form spots; cilia grey, with rows of whitish points, base whitish. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from near together; light grey, more or less suffused with pale whitish-yellowish towards base; a grey hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a cloudy grey line.

Victoria; two specimens (coll. *Lucas*).

TYLOCHARES, *Meyr.*

The location of the following species must also be regarded as merely provisional, in the absence of the male. Superficially it is very distinct from any other Australian species.

Tylochares (?) *ianthemis*, n. s.

♀, 16 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous; terminal joint of labial palpi moderate, tolerably pointed; maxillary palpi short, loosely scaled, appressed to face.

Legs ochreous-whitish. Fore wings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, hind margin oblique, hardly rounded; whitish-ochreous, faintly tinged with reddish-ochreous; basal and terminal areas mixed with light ochreous-reddish, forming a suffusion towards margin of lines; basal area suffusedly mixed with grey towards margins; lines white, somewhat irregular, tolerably defined; first from two-fifths of costa to middle of inner margin, hardly curved; second from four-fifths of costa to before anal angle, straight, faintly sinuate above middle; median area irregularly mixed with grey; a faint whitish discal spot, beneath which is a small cloudy dark grey spot; a dark grey spot on costa beyond second line, connected with a dark grey hind-marginal line; cilia with basal half ochreous-white, terminal half light grey. Hind wings semitransparent, pale grey; a suffused dark grey hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a dark grey line.

LASIOSTICHA, n. g.

I propose this name in place of *Lasiocera*, Meyr., preoccupied in the Coleoptera.

Lasiosticha antelia, Meyr.

Also from Victoria (coll. *Lucas*); two females, with the fore wings suffused with whitish towards costa, but otherwise quite similar.

HEOSPHORA, Meyr.

Heosphora psamathella, Meyr.

Also from Brisbane, Queensland; Fernshaw, Victoria. *Anerastia nitens*, Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886, 440, is a synonym of this.

ANERASTIA, *Hb.*

So far as my knowledge of the species of the *Anerastia* group extends, I should be disposed at present to refer them all to a single genus *Anerastia*, characterised by the peculiar and apparently constant neurulation (as described below), the obsolescence of the maxillary palpi, and the very short or rudimentary tongue; regarding the variation in the character of the labial palpi, the presence or absence of a horny frontal cone, and of a basal sinuation and small scale-streak or tuft in the

antennæ of the male, as merely specific points; these latter appear to me to differ more or less in every species. If this view is correct the preceding genus, *Heosphora*, would also be merged in this. I do not press my view at present, because I believe M. Ragonot, who has had the opportunity of examining much more extensive material, thinks differently, and it seems desirable to await the publication of his opinions before making further change. I have therefore described the following species as an *Anerastia*, but indicated in the specific description the structural points in which it diverges from other forms.

The special points of neururation, by which *Anerastia* (including *Heosphora*) is characterised, are the absence of vein 5 of the fore wings (which is coincident with 4), and the free vein 8 of the hind wings, which is approximated to 7 but does not anastomose with it, as usual in the family. This latter point I regard as most important here; it seems to have been hardly noticed. The ocelli appear to be always present, but sometimes more or less concealed; I mention this because Heinemann states that they are absent.

Anerastia metallactis, n. s.

♂, 20—21 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous, slightly brownish-tinged; frontal cone long, obtuse-conical; tongue present, very small; antennæ without basal sinuation or roughening, filiform, ciliations one-half; labial palpi very long, straight, porrected; maxillary palpi obsolete. Legs dark fuscous, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Fore wings elongate, moderate, posteriorly scarcely dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; pale brownish-ochreous, slightly reddish-tinged; costal edge ochreous-white; all veins rather broadly ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous-grey; except subcostal, which forms a clear ochreous-white straight narrow streak from base to costa before apex, below narrowly and suffusedly margined with dark grey; cilia grey-whitish. Hind wings semitransparent, pale whitish-grey; cilia whitish.

Bathurst, New South Wales; three specimens taken by Mrs. Stephenson.

CROCYDOPORA, *Meyr.**Crocydopora cinigerella*, Walk.

Also from Duaringa, Queensland; Glen Innes, Bathurst, and Cooma, New South Wales; Fernshaw, Victoria; and in New Zealand.

ERNOPHTHORA, n. g.

Forehead vertical. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths, in male subdentate, moderately ciliated, not sinuate, with a small tuft of scales on back at base. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint with loosely appressed scales, terminal joint short, filiform, slender, pointed. Maxillary palpi rather short, filiform. Abdomen in male with small anal tuft. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs half inner. Fore wings with vein 2 from close before angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, transverse vein obsolete, 7 absent, 10 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9, 11 closely approximated to it at base. Hind wings $1\frac{1}{2}$; vein 4 absent, 5 absent, transverse vein absent, 6 and 7 both rising out of 8 at one-third and two-thirds respectively.

Allied to *Hypophana*, but with remarkable neuration; no other genus of the family has both veins 4 and 5 of the hind wings absent.

Ernophthora phœnicias, n. s.

♂, 15 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous-grey, somewhat mixed with whitish. Antennæ grey. Legs white, irrorated with fuscous-crimson, and banded with dark fuscous. Fore wings elongate, narrow, tolerably dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex tolerably rectangular, hind margin rather oblique, straight, rounded beneath; white, irregularly irrorated with fuscous-crimson; a fuscous basal fascia mixed with blackish, outer edge from near base of costa to one-third of inner margin; a moderately broad fuscous fascia, mixed with black on upper half, from one-third of costa to middle of inner margin, somewhat dilated and indistinct beneath, confluent posteriorly with a cloudy fuscous suffusion along inner margin to anal angle; a small roundish blackish spot beneath middle of costa, and a blackish dot beneath it; second line whitish, margined with cloudy fuscous lines spotted with longitudinal blackish marks, from costa near apex to before anal angle, indented beneath costa, indentation connected with dorsal suffusion by a cloudy fuscous

streak, a cloudy blackish interrupted hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, mixed with fuscous (imperfect). Hind wings semi-transparent, light grey; veins and a cloudy hind-marginal line darker grey; cilia grey-whitish, with a cloudy grey line.

Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

HYPOPHANA, *Meyr.*

Hypophana homosema, n. s.

♂ ♀, 16—19 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish-grey, somewhat prismatic; tuft of antennæ in male grey in front, black behind, ciliations one-third; thorax in male beneath with cuirass of shining pearly-white scales, concealing a large tuft of black hairs on each side. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-white irrorated with dark grey. Fore wings elongate, narrow, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded; veins 4 and 5 stalked; grey, closely irrorated with white, more suffusedly towards costa, and with scattered black scales tending to collect on veins; a thick ill-defined whitish-ochreous longitudinal streak along submedian fold from base to anal angle, and another near inner margin from base to two-thirds, both often partially obsolete or interrupted posteriorly; an irroration of black scales tending to form a dot below fold at one-third, a second in disc before middle, a third in disc at two-thirds, and two curved shades near hind margin representing margins of second line, but these are all very obscure and often not traceable; cilia grey irrorated with white. Hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from a point, 5 absent; nearly transparent, whitish-grey; a cloudy grey hind-marginal line; cilia whitish, with a grey basal line.

Perth, York, Geraldton, and Carnarvon, West Australia; very common, in October and November. Nearly allied to *H. petalocosma*, but without the characteristic black scale-streak at base of hind wings in male.

BALANOMIS, n. g.

Forehead somewhat prominent. Ocelli present. Tongue well-developed. Antennæ three-fourths (in male broken). Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, thickened throughout with dense somewhat rough scales, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi short, loosely scaled, appressed to face. Middle and posterior tibiæ thickened with dense scales. Fore wings in male towards base with costal fold

filled with downy matter; vein 2 from near angle, 4 and 5 stalked, 6 rising out of stalk of 8 and 9 almost at base, 7 absent, 11 from middle of cell. Hind wings $1\frac{3}{4}$; cell extremely short, veins 4 and 5 from a point, 7 rising out of 6 about middle of wing, anastomosing rather shortly with 8.

Balanomis encyelia, n. s.

♂ ♀, 20 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ whitish-ochreous; thorax, abdomen, and legs light brownish-ochreous. Fore wings very elongate, narrow, somewhat dilated, costa posteriorly arched, apex rounded, hind margin obliquely rounded: brownish-ochreous, sprinkled with reddish, white, and dark fuscous scales; a large ocellated patch indicated about two-thirds, consisting of a cloudy whitish centre, surrounded successively by blackish, ochreous, and whitish rings, all very indistinct except on anterior margin: a very indistinct pale angulated line beyond this; cilia pale ochreous, base more reddish, tips whitish. Hind wings semitransparent, grey-whitish, hind margin greyer; cilia whitish.

Newcastle, New South Wales; two specimens, in bad preservation (Australian Museum).

HOMEOSOMA, Curt.

Homœosoma vagella, Z.

Also from Glen Innes (4500 feet), Bathurst, and Cooma, New South Wales; Geraldton and Carnarvon, West Australia.

Homœosoma fornacella, Meyr.

Also from Georges Bay, Tasmania.

EPHESTIA, Gn.

Ephestia elutella, Hb.

Also from Cooma, New South Wales; Perth and Geraldton, West Australia.

Ephestia desuetella, Walk.

I have pointed out elsewhere that this name is to be substituted for *E. ficulella*, Barrett. Also from Carnarvon, West Australia.

PTEROPHORIDÆ.

COSMOCLOSTIS, *Meyr.**Cosmoclostis aglaodesma*, *Meyr.*

The British Museum has received this also from the Solomon Islands.

TRICHOPTILUS, *Wlsm.**Trichoptilus centetes*, *Meyr.*

Also from Queensland; one specimen (coll. *Lucas*).

Trichoptilus adelphodes, n. s.

♂ ♀, 14—16 mm. Head ochreous. Palpi ochreous mixed with white and fuscous, base white, second joint reaching middle of face. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, with a dark fuscous line on back. Thorax ochreous, posterior margin more or less white. Abdomen ochreous mixed with ochreous-whitish, sides generally mixed with dark fuscous, apex in male with a single moderate obliquely ascending hair-pencil, valves small. Legs white, longitudinally striped with blackish, posterior tibiæ banded in middle and at apex with brownish-ochreous or dark fuscous. Fore wings cleft from middle, segments linear; veins 2 and 10 present; brownish-ochreous; costal edge and first segment more or less suffused with fuscous; a black dot in disc at one-third, and another on first segment at base; generally a few white scales before cleft; some white scales forming obscure bands on both segments before middle and towards apex; cilia rather dark fuscous, or ochreous-fuscous, on costa spotted with white on bands, on lower margin of first segment mixed with white, with one or two black scales, on upper margin of second segment with some white scales towards base, some black scales towards middle, and a white apical spot, on lower margin of second segment with narrow white bars opposite bands. Hind wings cleft firstly from one-fourth, secondly from base, segments linear; rather dark fuscous; cilia light fuscous, third segment at most with one or two black scales on inner margin at three-fifths, and a fringe of white hair-scales between this and base.

Carnarvon, West Australia; six specimens in October. The species was rather common, appearing to frequent a species of vetch, but at the time I mistook it for *T. xerodes*. It is much more nearly allied to *T. centetes*, differing at first sight principally in the more pronounced

whitish bands of the fore wings; but the characters on which I should rely for its distinction are the absence of the subcostal black dot near base, the single apical hair-pencil of the abdomen in male, and the possession of only one or two black scales in place of the decided spot of *T. centetes*. It agrees with *T. centetes*, and differs from any of the other Australian species in the presence of vein 10 of the fore wings, and of the black dot on the base of first segment.

Trichoptilus xerodes, Meyr.

Also from York, West Australia.

TETRASCHALIS, n. g.

Forehead without tuft. Antennæ minutely ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$). Palpi moderately long, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint long, filiform. Tibiæ tufted with scales on origin of spurs. Fore wings bifid, cleft from middle; veins 2 and 4 stalked, 3 absent, 5 and 6 very short, 7 from below angle of cell, long, 9, 10, and 11 out of 8. Hind wings trifold, third segment with tuft of black scales in dorsal cilia; vein 2 from middle of cell, 3 absent, 5 and 6 very short, 7 to apex.

Allied to *Oxyptilus*, but distinguished by having vein 11 of the fore wings rising out of the stalk of 8, 9, and 10.

Tetraschalis arachnodes, n. s.

♂, 21—24 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen light brownish-ochreous, mixed with whitish, reddish, and dark fuscous scales. Antennæ whitish. Legs very slender, whitish, irrorated with reddish-fuscous, anterior and middle pair tending to be longitudinally striped. Fore wings with segments linear, first slightly, second posteriorly moderately dilated, pointed; reddish-fuscous, sprinkled with whitish and irrorated with dark fuscous; a cloudy narrow white band on base of first segment, a broader one at its middle, and a narrow one at three-fourths, two latter also indicated on second segment; cilia grey, irregularly mixed throughout with black scales. Hind wings cleft firstly from one-fourth, secondly from near base, segments linear; fuscous, third segment dark reddish-fuscous; cilia grey, third segment with a few black scales on upper margin, on lower margin with a tolerably continuous row of close black scales from near base to apex and a fringe of white

hair-scales, a large triangular tooth of black scales beyond middle and another at apex.

Newcastle, New South Wales; two specimens, in indifferent condition (Australian Museum).

SPHENARCHES, *Meyr.*

Sphenarches caffer, Z.

Oxyptilus caffer, Z., Linn. Ent., vi., 348, Caff., 118 ;
O. anisodactylus, Walk., 934 ; *O. Walkeri*, Wlsm.,
Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 279 ; *Sphenarches*
synophrys, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1886,
17.

Also from Sydney, New South Wales ; one specimen in February. I am indebted to the kindness of Lord Walsingham for calling my attention to the above synonymic identification, in which, after examination of his specimens, I fully agree. The range of the species therefore extends from South and West Africa through Ceylon to Australia and the South Pacific Islands.

MIMESOPTILUS, *Wallgr.*

Mimeseoptilus celidotus, Meyr.

Also from Albany, West Australia.